

THE MODEL WORD-BOOK SERIES.

THE  
MODEL ETYMOLOGY,

WITH

SENTENCES

SHOWING THE CORRECT USE OF WORDS.

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GIVING THE ANALYSIS OF ENGLISH WORDS.

BY

A. C. WEBB,

PRINCIPAL OF ZANE STREET GRAMMAR SCHOOL.



PHILADELPHIA:

ELDREDGE & BROTHER,

17 & 19 South Sixth Street.



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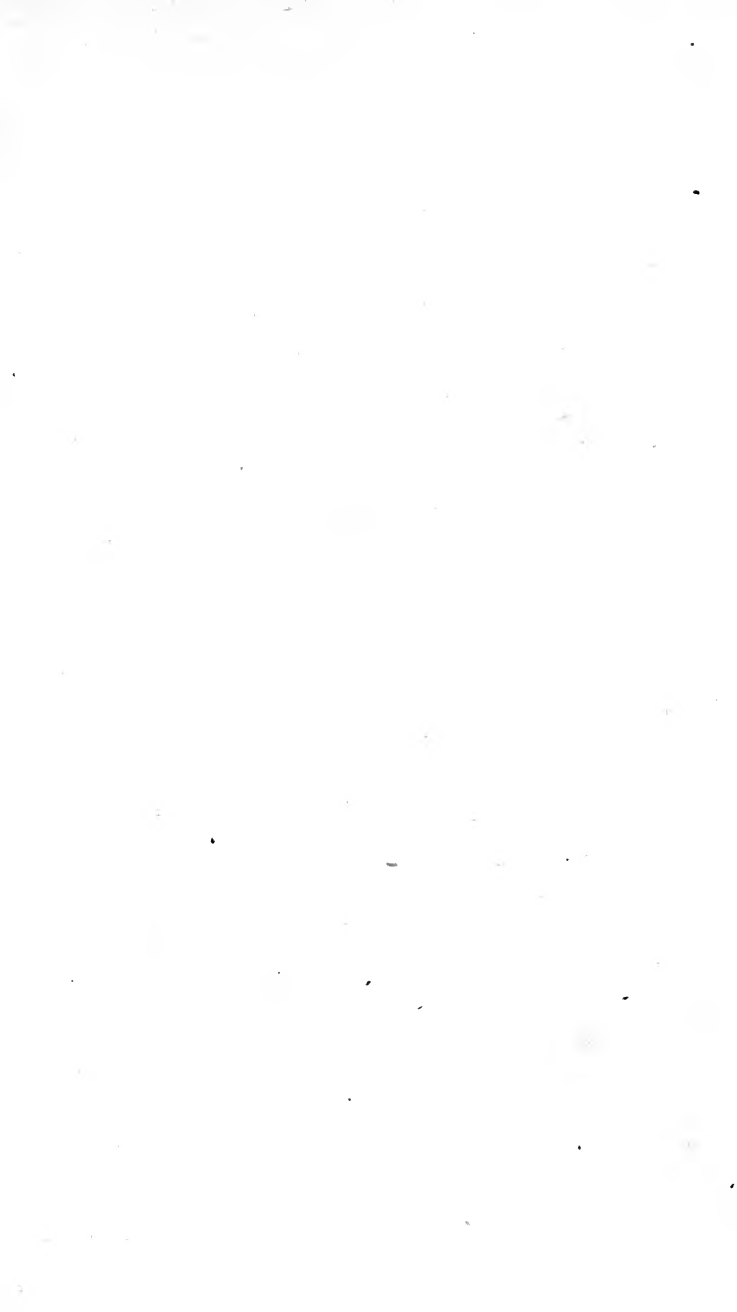
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THE MODEL WORD BOOK. No. 2.

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THE  
MODEL ETYMOLOGY,  
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SHOWING THE CORRECT USE OF WORDS;

**JOHN S. PRELL**

AND A  
*Civil & Mechanical Engineer.*

K. E. Y.  
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

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By A. C. WEBB,

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FIFTH EDITION.



PHILADELPHIA:  
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OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLERS OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS,  
First District of Pennsylvania.

*Philadelphia, October 12, 1867.*

At a meeting of the Controllers of Public Schools, First District of Pennsylvania, held at the Controllers' Chamber, October 7th, 1867, the following Resolution was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That the 'Model Definer' and the 'Model Etymology' be added to the list of text-books."

From the Minutes:

H. W. HALLIWELL, *Secretary.*

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS,

*Baltimore, April 29, 1868.*

At a meeting of the Commissioners of Public Schools, held this date, the following Resolution was unanimously adopted:

"*Resolved*, That Webb's 'Model Etymology' be adopted for use in the Public Schools in this city."

Attest, H. M. COWLES, *Secretary.*

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Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1867, by

A. C. WEBB,

in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the United States for the  
Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

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J. FAGAN & SON,  
STEREOTYPERS, PHILAD'A.

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# JOHN S. PRELL

## Civil & Mechanical Engineer.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. 892

### PREFACE.

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#### THE "MODEL WORD-BOOK" SERIES.

CONSISTING OF

NO. 1. MODEL DEFINER, FOR BEGINNERS.

NO. 2. MODEL ETYMOLOGY, UNIFORM WITH NO. 1.

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THE importance of Words cannot be over-estimated. Education depends on a knowledge of the meaning and application of Words. Knowledge can be imparted and received only by the medium of words, correctly used and properly understood. The basis of a good education must be laid with words, well chosen, properly arranged, and firmly implanted in the mind.

From the richness of the English Language, which gives many words to the same meaning, and many and diverse meanings to the same word, the proper *use* of a word cannot be deduced from its *meaning*. How, then, is the knowledge of the use of words to be imparted to children? Either by the teacher, or by conversation and reading. By the latter method, the knowledge acquired is limited in extent; and as it is entirely dependent on the power of observation, the impressions received are faint and ill-defined, and the conclusions arrived at frequently incorrect.

No teacher would think of teaching Arithmetic, by simply imparting the Rules, and then leaving to the child their correct application. Yet, the practice of Arithmetic might possibly be left to such teaching, inasmuch as Arithmetic is an exact science based on fixed principles, from which correct *reasoning* must deduce correct *results*. But no *reasoning* can show to the child, who has learned "*Deduce, to draw*," that he must not say, "I tried to *deduce* the horse from the stable;" or, "*Deciduous, falling*." "The boy *deciduous* from the window, was killed."

These are the errors of untrained children; but the laughable mistakes of intelligent foreigners, when they attempt to combine words

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according to their meaning, is conclusive proof of the proposition that, The only way by which the use of a word can be taught, is to give a sentence in which the word is correctly used. Even in his vernacular, an educated man would not use a word, which he had neither seen in writing, nor heard from the lips of a good speaker. Take, for instance, *Uncial*, relating to letters of a large size; *Interpolate*, to insert; *Fiduciary*, firm,—what intelligent man would use these words, simply because he knew their meaning? How unjust and useless, then, to demand of an ignorant and untrained *child*, that which no *adult* can give; namely, the *correct use* of a word derived from its *meaning* only.

Some teachers, convinced by experience of the necessity of illustrative sentences, require children to procure them at home. But the importance and difficulty of the work demand, that it should not be left to the uncertainties of home teaching. The labor involved forbids that this essential part of education should be imposed on the parent. Like Arithmetic, or any other department of knowledge, it should be performed by the teacher, in the time specially set apart for mental training.

The plan adopted in the "MODEL WORD-BOOK SERIES" is not new. All good *Dictionaries* illustrate the meaning by a *Model*. To quote from a *good author*, a sentence containing the word, as proof of its correct use, is the only authority allowed.

A simple trial of the work, either by requiring the child to form sentences similar to those given, or by memorizing the sentences as models for future use, will convince any one of the following

#### ADVANTAGES TO BE DERIVED FROM THE "MODEL WORD-BOOK" SERIES.

1. Saving of time.
2. Increased knowledge of words.
3. Ease to teacher and scholar.
4. A knowledge of the correct use of words.

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#### A KEY,

containing the Analysis of every word, which could present any difficulties to the learner, is appended.

THE  
MODEL ETYMOLOGY.

PART I.

DEFINITIONS.

**Etymology** is the science, which treats of the origin and derivation of words.

A **prefix** is a syllable placed *before* a root; as, *in*, *not*, in *in*arable, *not* arable (or capable of being tilled); *con*, *with*, or *together*, in *con*nect, to tie *together*.

A **root** is the *radical* or *essential* part of a word; as, *act-um* in *action*, *ann-us* in *annual*.

A **suffix** is a syllable placed *after* a root; as, *ant*, *one who*; *tenant*, *one who holds*; *ize*, *to make*; *fertilize*, *to make fertile*.



I. PREFIXES,  
OF LATIN ORIGIN.

**AB**, (with the form *a*,) signifies *from* or *away*; *absolve*, *avert*.

**ABS**, signifies *from* or *away*; *abstract*.

**AD**, (with the forms *a*, *ac*, *af*, *ag*, *al*, *am*, *an*, *ap*, *ar*, *as*, *at*,) signifies *to*; *advert*, *ascribe*, *acclaim*, *affix*, *aggrieve*, *allude*, *ammunition*, *an*nex, *apportion*, *arrogate*, *assign*, *attain*.

**AM**, (with the form *amb*,) signifies *round*, or *about*; *amputate*, *ambition*.

**ANTE**, (with the form *anti*,) signifies *before*; *antecedent*, *anticipate*.

**BE**, signifies *to make*; *benefit*.

**CIRCUM**, signifies *round*, or *about*; *circumspect*.

**CON**, (with the forms *co*, *cog*, *col*, *com*, *cor*,) signifies *with* or *together*; *connect*, *cohere*, *cognizance*, *colleague*, *compact*, *correct*.

**CONTRA**, (with the forms *counter*, *contro*,) signifies *against*; *contra*-dict, *countermand*, *controvert*.

**DE** signifies *down*, or *from*; deduct.

**DIS**, (with the forms *di*, *dif*,) signifies: 1. *asunder*, 2. *apart*, 3. *away*; 1. differ, 2. divide, 3. dispel.

**DIS** signifies *not*; disbelieve.

**EN** signifies: 1. *in*, 2. *on*, 3. *into*, 4. *to make*, 5. *not*; 1. entrap, 2. engrave, 3. entomb, 4. enact, 5. enemy.

**EX**, (with the forms *e*, *ec*, *ef*,) signifies *out*; exclude, emit, ecstasy, efflux.

**EXTRA** signifies *beyond*; extraordinary.

**IN**, (with the forms *ig*, *il*, *im*, *ir*,) signifies: 1. *in*, 2. *on*, 3. *into*, 4. *not*; 1. inject, 2. impress, 3. illuminate, 4. ignoble.

**INTER**, (with the forms *enter*, *intel*,) signifies *between*, *among*; interine, entertain, intellect.

**INTRO** signifies *within*; introduce.

**MIS** signifies *wrong*, *erroneous*; 1. misconduct, 2. misconception.

**NEG** signifies *not*; neglect.

**NON** signifies *not*; nonsense (no sense).

**OB**, (with the forms *o*, *oc*, *of*, *op*, *os*,) signifies: 1. *in the way*, 2. *against*, 3. *out*; 1. obstruct, 2. oppose, 3. obviate.

**PER**, (with the forms *pel*, *pol*,) signifies *through*, *thoroughly*; perambulate, pellucid, pollute.

**POST** signifies *after*; postscript.

**PRE** signifies *before*; precede.

**PRO**, (with the forms *por*, *pur*, *pru*,) signifies: 1. *for*, 2. *forth*, 3. *forward*, 4. *out*; 1. pronoun, 2. profuse, 3. promote, 4. protract; portray, pursue, prudent.

**PRETER** signifies *beyond*; preternatural.

**RE**, (with the form *red*,) signifies: 1. *back*, 2. *again*, 3. *anew*; 1. repress, 2. re-elect, 3. recommend.

**RETRO** signifies *backwards*; retrograde.

**SE** signifies: 1. *aside*, 2. *apart*; 1. secede, 2. seclude.

**SINE**, (with the forms *sim*, *sin*,) signifies *without*; sinecure, simply, sincere.

**SUB**, (with the forms *su*, *suc*, *suf*, *sug*, *sum*, *sup*, *sur*, *sus*,) signifies *under*; suspect, succeed, suffer, suggest, summon, support, surreptitious, sustain.

**SUBTER** signifies *under*; subterfuge.

**SUPER**, (with the form *sur*,) signifies: 1. *above*, 2. *over*, 3. *more than enough*; 1. supernatural, 2. supervise, 3. superfluous; surmount.

**TRANS**, (with the form *tra*,) signifies: 1. *over*, 2. *through*, 3. *beyond*; 1. transgress, 2. transparent, 3. transmarine.

**UN** signifies: 1. *to deprive of*, 2. *not*; 1. uncrown, 2. unable.

**UNDER** signifies *beneath*, *under*; underrate.

**WITH** signifies *from* or *against*; withstand.



## II. SUFFIXES, OF LATIN ORIGIN.

**AC** signifies *of, belonging, relating, or pertaining to*; demoniac.

**ACEOUS** signifies: 1. *of*, 2. *consisting of*, 3. *like, or resembling*; 1. ceta-  
ceous, 2. foliaceous, 3. saponaceous.

**ACY** signifies: 1. *being*, 2. *state of being*, 3. *office of*; 1. accuracy, 2.  
lunacy, 3. magistracy.

**AGE** signifies: 1. *a collection of*, 2. *being, or state of being*, 3. *an allow-  
ance for*; 1. foliage, 2. peerage, 3. wharfage.

**AL** signifies: 1. *of, belonging, relating, or pertaining to*, 2. *befitting or  
becoming*; 1. personal, 2. paternal.

**AN**, or **IAN**, signifies: 1. *one who, or the person that*, 2. *of, belonging,  
relating, or pertaining to*; 1. artisan, 2. Christian, human.

**ANCE**, or **ANCY**, (**ENCE**, or **ENCY**,) signifies: 1. *being, or state of  
being*, 2. *'ing'*; 1. vigilance, constancy, 2. acceptance, vagrancy.

**ANT** signifies: 1. *one who, or the person that*, 2. *'ing'*; 1. assail-  
ant, 2. abundant.

**AR** signifies: 1. *one who*, 2. *of, belonging, relating, or pertaining to*, 3.  
*having*; 1. scholar, 2. circular, 3. muscular.

**ARD** signifies *one who*; drunkard.

**ARY** signifies: 1. *one who, or the person that*, 2. *of, belonging, relating,  
or pertaining to*, 3. *the place where*, 4. *the thing that*; 1. adversary,  
2. epistolary, 3. library, 4. boundary.

**ATE** signifies: 1. *one who, or the person that*, 2. *having, being*, 3. *to  
make, to give, to put, or to take*; 1. curate, 2. corporate, adequate, 3. as-  
similate, animate, illuminate, exonerate.

**BLE**, **ABLE**, or **IBLE**, signifies: 1. *may be*, 2. *can be*, 3. *worthy of*, 4.  
*fit to be*; 1. visible, 2. portable, 3. contemptible, 4. eligible.

**CLE**, or **CULE**, signifies *little, or small*; canticle, corpuscle, animal-  
cule.

**DOM** (Saxon) signifies: 1. *the place where*, 2. *state of being*; 1. duke-  
dom, 2. freedom.

**EE** signifies: 1. *one who*, 2. *one to whom*; 1. absentee, 2. assignee.

**EER** signifies, *one who, or the person that*; mountaineer.

**EN** signifies: 1. *made of*, 2. *to make*; 1. wooden, 2. shorten.

**ENCE**, or **ENCY**, (**ANCE**, or **ANCY**,) signifies: 1. *being, or state of  
being*, 2. *'ing'*; 1. impudence, innocency, 2. confluence, refulgency.

**ENT** signifies: 1. *one who, or the person that*, 2. *being, or ing*; 1.  
student, 2. equivalent, pendent.

**ER** signifies: 1. *one who*, or *the person that*, 2. *more*, 3. *thing which*; 1. teacher, 2. broader, 3. chapter.

**ESCENCE** signifies *state of growing or becoming*; convalescence.

**ESCENT** signifies *growing or becoming*; convalescent.

**ET** signifies *little*, or *small*; closet.

**FUL** signifies *full of*; careful.

**FY** signifies *to make*; magnify.

**IC**, or **ICAL**, signifies *of, belonging, relating, or pertaining to*; rustic, poetical.

**ICE** signifies: 1. *the thing that*, 2. *the quality of*; 1. notice, 2. cowardice.

**ICS** signifies: 1. *the doctrine, or science of*, 2. *art of*; 1. ethics, 2. pyrotechnics.

**ID** signifies: 1. *being*, 2. '*ing*,' 3. *the thing that*; 1. acrid, 2. splendid, 3. fluid.

**ILE** signifies: 1. *belonging, relating, or pertaining to*, 2. *may or can be*, 3. *easily*; 1. hostile, 2. ductile, 3. docile.

**INE** signifies *of, belonging, relating, or pertaining to*; marine.

**ION** signifies: 1. *the act of*, 2. *being, or state of being*, 3. '*ing*'; 1. expulsion, 2. corruption, 3. friction.

**ISE**, or **IZE**, signifies: 1. *to make*, 2. *to give*; 1. fertilize, 2. characterize.

**ISH** signifies: 1. *somewhat*, 2. *belonging to*, 3. *like*, 4. *to make*; 1. blackish, 2. Spanish, 3. boyish, 4. publish.

**ISM** signifies: 1. *being, or state of being*, 2. *an idiom*, 3. *doctrine of*; 1. barbarism, 2. anglicism, 3. Calvinism.

**IST** signifies *one who, or the person that*; novelist.

**ITE** signifies *one who, or the person that*; having, *ing*.

**ITY**, or **TY**, signifies *being, or state of being*; ability.

**IVE** signifies: 1. *one who, or the person that*, 2. *having power*, 3. *that can*, 4. '*ing*'; 1. captive, 2. persuasive, 3. corrective, 4. progressive.

**LET** signifies *little, or small*; rivulet.

**LESS** signifies *without*; artless.

**LIKE** signifies *like, or resembling*; manlike.

**LY**, for **LIKE**, signifies: 1. *like, or resembling*, 2. *in a manner or way*; 1. princely, 2. abruptly.

**MENT** signifies: 1. *being, or state of being*, 2. *act of*, 3. *the thing that*; 1. abasement, 2. accomplishment, 3. inducement.

**MONY** signifies: 1. *being, or state of being*, 2. *thing that*; 1. acrimony, 2. testimony.

**NESS** (Saxon) signifies: 1. *being, or state of being*, 2. *quality of being*; 2. remoteness, 2. acuteness.

**OR** signifies *one who*; *the act of, ing*; *sensation*; *that which causes*.

**ORY** signifies: 1. *the place where*, 2. *thing that*, 3. *of, belonging, relating, or pertaining to, 'ing'*; 1. armory, 2. memory, 3. consolatory, transitory.

**OSE** signifies *full of*; jocose.

**OUS** signifies: 1. *full of*, 2. *consisting of*, 3. *belonging to*, 4. *given to*, 5. *'ing'*; 1. populous, 2. aqueous, 3. cutaneous, 4. contentious, 5. tenacious.

**RY** (Saxon) signifies: 1. *a being*, 2. *the art of*, 3. *the place where*; 1. bravery, 2. casuistry, 3. ferry.

**SHIP** (Saxon) signifies: 1. *the office of*, 2. *the state of*; 1. clerkship, 2. apprenticeship.

**SOME** signifies: 1. *somewhat*, 2. *full of*; 1. wearisome, 2. frolicsome.

**STER** signifies *one who*; songster.

**TUDE**, or **UDE**, signifies *being*, or *state of being*; multitude, quietude.

**ULE** signifies *little*, or *small*; globule.

**URE** signifies: 1. *the thing*, 2. *being*, or *state of being*, 3. *act of*; 1. picture, 2. composure, 3. departure.

**Y** signifies: 1. *the being, state of being*, 2. *'ing,'* 3. *full of*, 4. *covered with*, 5. *consisting of*; 1. anarchy, 2. antipathy, 3. healthy, 4. flowery, 5. chalky.



## RECAPITULATION OF SUFFIXES.

### 1. BEING, OR STATE OF BEING.

Acy,	as accuracy.	Ment,	as abasement.
Agé,	peerage.	Mony,	acrimony.
Ance, or ancy;		Ness,	remoteness.
ence, or ency,	vigilance.	Tude, or ude,	multitude.
Ion,	corruption.	Ure,	picture.
Ism,	barbarism.	Y,	anarchy.
Ity, or ty,	ability.		

### 2. BELONGING, RELATING, OR PERTAINING TO.

Ac,	as demoniac.	Ic, ical,	as poetical.
Al,	personal.	Ile,	hostile.
An, or ian,	human.	Ine,	marine.
Ar,	circular.	Ory,	consolatory.
Ary,	epistolary.		

## 3. ONE WHO, OR THE PERSON THAT.

An, or ian,	as artisan.	Ent,	as student.
Ant,	assailant.	Er,	teacher.
Ar,	scholar.	Ist,	novelist.
Ard,	drunkard.	Ite,	favorite.
Ary,	adversary.	Ive,	captive.
Ate,	curate.	Or,	captor.
Ee,	absentee.	Ster,	songster.
Eer,	mountaineer.		

## 4. TO MAKE.

Ate,	as assimilate.	Ise, or ize,	as fertilize.
En,	shorten.	Ish,	publish.
Fy,	magnify.		

## 5. LITTLE, OR SMALL.

Cle, or cule,	as animalcule.	Ule,	as globule.
Et,	closet.		

## 6. MAY, OR CAN BE.

Able, or ible,	as visible.	Ile,	as ductile.
Ble,	audible.	Ive,	corrective.

## 7. LIKE, OR RESEMBLING.

Aceous,	as saponaceous.	Like,	as manlike.
Ish,	boyish.	Ly,	princely.

## 8.

Escence, state of growing or becoming,	convalescence.
Escent, growing or becoming,	convalescent.

## 9. MISCELLANEOUS.

Dom, state of being, as freedom.	Ose, full of,	as jocose.
Id, thing that,	Ry, a place where,	ferry.
Ice, thing that,	Ship, the office of,	clerkship.
Ics, the doctrine,	Some, somewhat,	wearisome.
Less, without,	artless.	

# MISCELLANEOUS EXERCISES

## IN PREFIXES AND SUFFIXES.

### WORDS DEFINED IN BOOK NO. 1.

<b>Acute</b> , sharp.	<b>Cure</b> , a remedy.
<b>Act</b> , to behave.	<b>Addition</b> , increase.
<b>Action</b> , a performance.	<b>Double</b> , consisting of two.
<b>Agent</b> , one intrusted with the business of another.	<b>Perish</b> , to die.
<b>Damage</b> , injury.	<b>Family</b> , the body of persons who live in a house under one head or manager.
<b>Exact</b> , accurate.	<b>Confess</b> , to acknowledge.
<b>Manage</b> , to carry on.	<b>Honest</b> , upright.
<b>Exalt</b> , to raise up.	<b>Latitude</b> , distance from the equator either north or south.
<b>Animal</b> , a living creature.	<b>Majestic</b> , stately.
<b>Apt</b> , quick of apprehension.	<b>Remnant</b> , residue.
<b>Author</b> , a writer of a book, &c.	<b>Mariner</b> , a seaman.
<b>Captain</b> , a leader.	<b>Mention</b> , to speak of.
<b>Chapter</b> , a division of a book.	<b>Morsel</b> , a small piece of food.
<b>Accuse</b> , to charge with a crime.	<b>Amuse</b> , to divert.
<b>Excuse</b> , to pardon.	<b>Navy</b> , the war-vessels, taken collectively, belonging to the government.
<b>Cave</b> , a hollow place.	<b>Annexed</b> , united to at the end.
<b>Certain</b> , sure.	<b>Pair</b> , a couple.
<b>Exclaim</b> , to cry out.	<b>Disappear</b> , to vanish.
<b>Clear</b> , bright.	<b>Pasture</b> , ground where cattle may graze.
<b>Recline</b> , to lean back.	<b>Peculiar</b> , singular.
<b>Reconcile</b> , to conciliate again.	<b>Depend</b> , trust to.
<b>Courage</b> , boldness.	<b>Repeat</b> , o recite.
<b>Discord</b> , disagreement.	<b>Picture</b> , a painting.
<b>Crown</b> , the head ornament worn by kings.	<b>Displease</b> , to offend.
<b>Creditor</b> , one who trusts another with a debt.	<b>Plenty</b> , abundance.
<b>Creation</b> , the act of creating.	<b>Polish</b> , brighten.
<b>Creator</b> , God, the maker of all things.	<b>Pound</b> , 16 or 12 ounces.
<b>Increase</b> , to augment.	<b>Prison</b> , a place of confinement.
<b>Decrease</b> , to grow less.	<b>Price</b> , value.
<b>Cruel</b> , hard-hearted.	<b>Count</b> , to reckon.
<b>Cross</b> , peevish.	
<b>Crucify</b> , to put to death on a cross.	

**Primer**, a child's first book.

**Request**, to entreat.

**Quiet**, at rest.

**Erase**, to rub out.

**Razor**, an instrument for shaving.

**Ravage**, to lay waste.

**Arrive**, to come to.

**Pival**, a competitor.

**Rude**, rough.

**Salmon**, a fish.

**Safe**, free from danger.

**Salutation**, a greeting.

**Ascend**, to go up.

**Descend**, to go down.

**Scissors**, small shears.

**Section**, a part.

**Insect**, a small animal.

**Seminary**, a school.

**Sensible**, intelligent.

**Deserve**, to merit.

**Observe**, to watch.

**Dissolve**, to melt.

**Disperse**, to scatter.

**Space**, room.

**Strict**, exact.

**Straight**, not crooked.

**Tempest**, storm.

**Detention**, confinement.

**Detest**, to abhor.

**Text**, a passage of Scripture used as the subject of a discourse.

**Timid**, fearful.

**Tremble**, to shake.

**Distribute**, to divide among two or more.

**Tutor**, a teacher.

**Tomb**, a grave.

**Tumult**, a commotion.

**Umbrella**, a shade carried in the hand.

**Unite**, to join.

**Union**, a joining.

**Abuse**, to use improperly.

**Misuse**, to treat badly.

**Valiant**, brave.

**Convey**, to carry.

**Veil**, a curtain.

**Vest**, to put in possession of.

**Veteran**, an old soldier.

**Convinced**, persuaded.

**Vanquish**, to conquer.

**Revive**, to live again.

**Survive**, to outlive.

**Vivid**, bright.

## MISCELLANEOUS EXERCISES

### UNDER LATIN VERBS.

#### WORDS DEFINED AND COMBINED IN BOOK NO. 1.

##### *Am-o, I love.*

**Amiable**, worthy to be loved.

**Enemy**, a foe.

##### *Cad-o, I fall.*

**Cascade**, a waterfall.

**Accident**, that which happens unforeseen.

**Decay**, to fall away.

##### *Capi-o, I take.*

**Deceive** to cheat.

**Captive**, a prisoner.

##### *Ced-o, I yield, I go away.*

**Cease**, stop.

**Cede**, to give up.

**Exceed**, to go beyond.

**Precede**, to go before.

Proceed, to go forward.  
Recess, a place or time of retreat.

***Curr-o, I run.***

Concur, to agree.  
Occurred, happened.

***Dic-o, I say.***

Dictionary, a book containing the words of a language.

***Duc-o, I lead.***

Deduct, subtract.  
Duke a noble.  
Introduce, to usher in.  
Inducement, motive.

***Faci-o, I do, I make.***

Difficult, hard to be done.

***Flu-o, I flow.***

Fluid, anything that flows.

***Fru-or, I enjoy.***

Fruit, the part of a plant that contains the seed.

***Gradi-or, I take steps, I walk.***

Congress, an assembly of legislators.

***Mitt-o, I send.***

Admission, admittance.  
Dismissed, sent away.  
Omit, to leave out.

***Plic-o, I fold.***

Display, to show.  
Simple, plain.

***Pon-o, I put, I place.***

Composed, wrote.  
Impostor, a deceiver.

***Port-o, I carry.***

Porter, a carrier.

***Prem-o, I press.***

Press, urge.

***Reg-o, I direct, I rule.***

Correct, right.  
Directly, immediately.  
Rector, a pastor.  
Right, correct.  
Incorrect, wrong.

***Speci-o, I look, I see.***

Despise, to look down upon with contempt.  
Respect, regard.  
Respectable, worthy of regard.

***Spir-o, I breathe.***

Perspire, to send out moisture by the skin.

***Stru-o, I build, I construct.***

Instruct, to teach.  
Instrument, a tool.  
Obstruct, to hinder.

***Tend-o, I stretch.***

Tent, a covering stretched on poles.

***Trah-o, I draw.***

Track, a path.  
Subtract, deduct.

***Veni-o, I come.***

Avenue, a street.  
Convene, to assemble.  
Event, circumstance.

***Vert-o, I turn.***

Adversary, an enemy.  
Aversion, dislike.  
Converse, to talk familiarly.

***Voc-o, I call.***

Vowel, one of the letters.  
Voice, sound uttered by the mouth.

## SENTENCES \*

SHOWING THE CORRECT USE OF WORDS, WITH THE

### DEFINITION AND ETYMOLOGY.

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1. The *motive* which **actuates** a person, should always be taken into consideration in judging of his conduct.

ACTUATES, incites to action. *Ago, (actum,)* I do, I perform.

MOTIVE, inducement. *Moveo, (motum,)*† I move.

2. The most **amicable** relations existed between Massasoit and the Plymouth settlers in 1620.

AMICABLE, friendly. *Amicus, a friend.*

3. The Croton *aqueduct* was *constructed* for the purpose of *supplying* New York with water; it is *capable* of providing **amply** for the wants of the city.

AMPLY, largely. *Amplus, large.*

AQUEDUCT, channel for water. *Aqua, water; duco, (ductum,)* I lead.

CONSTRUCTED, built. *Struo, (structum,)* I build, I construct.

SUPPLYING, furnishing. *Pleo, (pletum,)* I fill.

CAPABLE, able. *Capio, (captum,)* I take.

4. The **aqueous** portion of the earth greatly *preponderates* over the *solid* or earthy part.

AQUEOUS, watery. *Aqua, water.*

PREPONDERATES, exceeds. *Pondus, a weight.*

SOLID, not fluid. *Solidus, solid.*

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\* These sentences are the same as those used in Book No. 1.

† In this Exercise, the part of the root enclosed in parenthesis, is the supine of the verb, and is to be defined in the Infinitive Mood; thus:—*Moveo, I move; motum, to move.*

These sentences are repeated in the body of the work, under the root of the word which is placed first in the definitions. In the sentence, the word is indicated by heavy, black letters.



5. An aquarium is a *convenient* arrangement for *observing* the habits of *aquatic* animals.

AQUATIC, living in or on the water.

CONVENIENT, suitable. *Venio*, I come.

OBSERVING, watching. *Servo*, (*servatum*,) I watch, I preserve.

ANIMALS, living creatures. *Anima*, the life, the spiritual principle.

6. Pocahontas, finding it *useless* to *argue* with the Indians, who had formed a plot to *exterminate* the settlers, *determined* to *notify* the colonists of their danger.

ARGUE, to reason. *Arguo*, I argue.

USELESS, unavailing. *Utor*, (*usus*,) I use.

EXTERMINATE, to destroy utterly. *Terminus*, a bound or limit.

DETERMINED, decided. *Terminus*.

NOTIFY, to give notice. *Nosco*, (*notum*,) I know.

COLONISTS, settlers in a colony. *Colo*, (*cultum*,) I cultivate.

7. The *legislature* of Connecticut is in *session*, *alternately*, at Hartford and New Haven.

ALTERNATELY, one after the other. *Alternus*, one after the other.

LEGISLATURE, the law-making power. *Lex*, a law; *fero*, (*latum*,) I bear, I carry.

SESSION, a sitting. *Sedeo*, (*sessum*,) I sit.

8. The *alternation* of day and night is caused by the *rotation* of the earth upon its axis.

ALTERNATION, succession. *Alternus*, one after the other.

ROTATION, rotary motion. *Rota*, a wheel.

9. A man found a serpent in a *dormant* or *torpid* state, and took it home, intending to *domesticate* it; but he soon had reason to *repent* of his folly.

DOMESTICATE, to accustom to the residence of man. *Domus*, a house or home.

DORMANT, insensible. *Dormio*, (*dormitum*,) I sleep.

TORPID, inactive. *Torpeo*, I am numb or stupid.

REPENT, to feel sorry for something one has done. *Pæna* punishment.

10. To *deface* any part of a building by *scribbling* or drawing a *figure* upon it, is a *vulgarism*, of which no *person*, having the slightest *pretension* to *gentility*, would be guilty.

DEFACE, to disfigure. *Facies*, a face.

SCRIBBLING, writing carelessly. *Scribo*, (*scriptum*,) I write.

FIGURE, form. *Fig'ur-a*, an image.

VULGARISM, vulgarity. *Vulgus*, the common people.

PERSON, a human being. *Persona*, a person.

PRETENSION, claim. *Tendo*, (*tensum*, or *tentum*,) I stretch.

GENTILITY, refinement. *Ge'n-us*, (*gen'-er-is*,) a race, a family.

11. When Pocahontas was in England, her *simplicity*, and freedom from *affectation*, won the love of all.

AFFECTATION, assumed feeling. *Facio*, (*factum*,) I do, I make.

SIMPLICITY, artlessness. *Plico*, (*plicatum*,) I fold.

12. When a person has swallowed poison, the most *efficacious* remedy at hand is *usually* the white of an egg, which *neutralizes* the poison.

EFFICACIOUS, accomplishing the object. *Facio*, (*factum*,) I do, I make.

REMEDY, a cure. *Medeor*, I cure.

USUALLY, ordinarily. *Utor*, (*usus*,) I use.

NEUTRALIZES, destroys the peculiar properties. *Neuter*, neither of the two.

13. A young man having *committed* some *immoral* act, Washington deemed it his duty to *remonstrate* with him. The youth, greatly *incensed*, *actually* spit in his face. With the most *perfect equanimity*, Washington wiped it off, saying, "Young man, I wish that you could *efface* the guilt from your soul, as easily as I can wipe off this *insult* from my face."

EFFACE, wipe out. *Facies*, the face.

COMMITTED, performed. *Mitto*, (*missum*,) I send.

IMMORAL, not virtuous. *Mos*, custom, practice.

REMONSTRATE, to expostulate. *Monstro*, (*monstratum*,) I point out, I show.

INCENSED, enraged. *Candeo*, I glow with heat.

ACTUALLY, really. *Ago*, (*actum*,) I do, I perform.

PERFECT, complete. *Facio*, (*factum*,) I do, I make.

EQUANIMITY, evenness of mind. *Equus*, equal, just; *animus*, the mind.

INSULT, an affront. *Salio*, (*saltum*,) I leap, I spring.

FACE, the countenance. *Facies*, the face.

14. Nothing *degrades* a boy more than to *use profane language*, or to steal.

DEGRADES, disgraces. *Grador*, (*gressus*,) I take steps, I walk.

USE, to employ. *Utor*, (*usus*,) I use.

PROFANE, blasphemous. *Fanum*, a temple.

LANGUAGE, speech. *Lingua*, the tongue; a language.

15. He who disobeys his *parents*, *transgresses* the law of God.

TRANSGRESSES, violates. *Grador*, (*gressus*,) I take steps, I walk.

PARENTS, father and mother.

16. One of the *juvenile* efforts of Benjamin West was an *attempt* to *delineate* the *portrait* of his sister.

DELINEATE, to draw. *Linea*, a line.

JUVENILE, youthful. *Juvenis*, young.

ATTEMPT, endeavor. *Tento*, (*tentatum*,) I try.

PORTRAIT, likeness. *Traho*, (*tractum*,) I draw.

17. It is customary to *inaugurate* the *President* on the *portico* of the *Capitol*.

INAUGURATE, to invest with an office by solemn rites. *Augur*, a soothsayer.

PRESIDENT, the chief magistrate of the United States. *Sedeo*, (*sedum*,) I sit.

PORTICO, entrance. *Porta*, a gate.

CAPITOL, the edifice occupied by Congress. *Cap'-ut*, (*cap'-it-is*,) the head.

18. Soda-water, in a state of *effervescence*, is agreeable to the taste; but when that has passed off, it becomes very *insipid*.

EFFERVESCENCE, ebullition. *Ferveo*, I boil.

INSIPID, tasteless. *Sapio*, I taste of; I know, I am wise.

19. There was a *general illumination* on the repeal of the Stamp Act.

ILLUMINATION, lighting up. *Lumen*, light.

GENERAL, universal. *Ge'n-us*, (*gen'-er-is*,) a race, a family.

20. The moon is not a *luminous* body, but *reflects* the *rays* of the sun.

LUMINOUS, emitting light. *Lumen*, light.

REFLECTS, throws back. *Flecto*, (*flexum*,) I bend.

RAYs, lines of light. *Radius*, a rod, a spoke.

21. *During* an *eruption* of Mount Vesuvius, such a *quantity* of lava, ashes, &c. was *emitted*, that two cities were *destroyed*.

EMITTED, sent forth. *Mitto*, (*missum*,) I send.

DURING, in the period of. *Durus*, hard.

ERUPTION, a violent emission of anything, as lava, &c. *Rumpo*, (*ruptum*,) I break.

MOUNT, a hill. *Mons*, a mountain.

QUANTITY, amount. *Quantus*, how great.

DESTROYED, put an end to. *Struo*, (*structum*,) I build, I construct.

22. Scholars ought to be ashamed of *conduct* which makes a school-house a *nuisance*.

NUISANCE, that which incommodes. *Noceo*, I hurt, I harm.

CONDUCT, behavior. *Duco*, (*ductum*,) I lead.

23. *Captain*-Kidd was a *notorious* pirate, who is said to have *deposited* immense treasure on the coast of Massachusetts.

CAPTAIN, a leader. *Caput*, the head.

NOTORIOUS, infamous. *Nosco*, (*notum*,) I know.

DEPOSITED, placed. *Pono*, (*positum*,) I put, I place.

24. The Patent *Office* in Washington contains a *miscellaneous* collection of every kind of *invention*.

MISCELLANEOUS, mixed. *Misceo*, (*mixtum*,) I mix.

CONTAINS, holds. *Teneo*, (*tentum*,) I hold, I keep.

OFFICE, place of business. *Facio*, (*factum*,) I do, I make.

INVENTION, contrivance. *Venio*, (*ventum*,) I come.

25. The defeat at Long Island, with all the *concomitant* circumstances, was the cause of great *mental* distress to every *patriot*.

CONCOMITANT, attending. *Comes*, a companion.

MENTAL, relating to the mind. *Mens*, the mind.

PATRIOT, one who loves his country. *Pater*, a father.

26. The best *cordial* that Columbus could *administer* to his discouraged men, was the cry of "Land! land!"

CORDIAL, anything that gladdens the heart. *Cor*, the heart.

ADMINISTER, dispense. *Minister*, a servant or attendant.

27. The *coronet* worn by Becket at the *coronation* was *resplendent* with jewels.

CORONATION, the solemnity of crowning a king. *Corona*, a crown.

CORONET, a crown worn by noblemen. *Corona*.

RESPLENDENT, very bright. *Splendeo*, to shine.

28. The Plymouth Colony failed to *incorporate*, in its code of laws, the great *principle* of *religious liberty*.

INCORPORATE, to embody. *Corpus*, a body.

CODE, a collection of laws. *Codex*, a volume, a roll.

PRINCIPLE, a fundamental truth. *Primus*, first; *capio*, (*captum*,) I take.

RELIGIOUS, relating to religion. *Ligo*, (*ligatum*,) I bind.

LIBERTY, freedom. *Liber*, free.

29. The higher classes in England *devote* a great deal of time to *recreations*, calculated to *invigorate* the constitution.

RECREATIONS, amusements. *Creo*, (*creatum*,) I create.

DEVOTE, set apart. *Voveo*, (*votum*,) I vow.

INVIGORATE, to strengthen. *Vig'or*, strength, energy.

30. A nut-gall is an *excrescence* of the oak; a small *portion* will give a black *tint*.

EXCRESCENCE, anything growing out unnaturally, from something else. *Cresco*, (*cretum*,) I grow.

PORTION, part. *Pars*, a part.

TINT, a slight coloring. *Tingo*, (*tinctum*,) I dip, I dye.

31. When the *courier* announced the surrender of Yorktown, the aged doorkeeper of Congress was so excited that he fell dead.

COURIER, a messenger sent in haste. *Curro*, (*cursum*,) I run.

ANNOUNCED, made known. *Nuncio*, I announce.

CONGRESS, the body that makes the laws. *Gradior*, (*gressus*,) I take steps, I walk.

32. An *extemporaneous sermon* or *discourse* is generally more *discursive* than one delivered from *manuscript*.

DISCOURSE, an address. *Curro*, (*cursum*,) I run.

EXTEMPORANEOUS, unpremeditated. *Tempus*, time.

SERMON, a discourse delivered by a clergyman. *Sermo*, a speech.

DISCURSIVE, passing from one subject to another. *Curro*, (*cursum*,)

MANUSCRIPT, a written document.

33. A *person* engaged in a *sedentary occupation* should be careful not to *incurvate* the spine, but to *maintain* an *erect posture*.

INCURVATE, to bend. *Curvus*, crooked, bent.

PERSON, a human being. *Persona*, a person.

SEDENTARY, requiring much sitting. *Sedeo*, (*sessum*,) I sit.

OCCUPATION, employment. *Capio*, (*captum*,) I take.

MAINTAIN, to sustain. *Manus*, the hand; *teneo*, (*tentum*,) I hold, I keep.

ERECT, upright. *Rectus*, straight.

POSTURE, position. *Pono*, (*positum*,) I put, I place.

34. Queen Victoria has for many years made a summer *excursion* to Balmoral;\* the *salubrity* of the climate, and the *reverential affection* of the tenants, make these visits very agreeable to the royal family.

EXCURSION, expedition. *Curro*, (*cursum*,) I run.

TENANTS, those who occupy lands. *Teneo*, (*tentum*,) I hold, I keep.

SALUBRITY, tendency to promote health. *Salus*, (*salutis*,) health, safety.

FAMILY, those who live in the same house. *Familia*, a family.

REVERENTIAL, expressing reverence. *Vereor*, I fear.

AFFECTION, love. *Facio*, (*factum*,) I do, I make.

\* Pronounced Bal-mor'al.

# MISCELLANEOUS EXERCISES

## UNDER LATIN ROOTS.

### SECTION III.

That part of the word, which is either the prefix or the suffix, is printed in different type. The number refers to the root.

- Absolve**, to release from obligation. 491.  
**Accent**, a stress of voice on a syllable. 46.  
**Allege**, to adduce. 252.  
**Ample**, sufficient. 10.  
**Annihilate**, to reduce to nothing. 331.  
**Annuitant**, one who receives a stipend. 14.  
**Anxious**, solicitous. 11.  
**Article**, a single thing. 28.  
**Articulate**, distinct. 28.  
**Auditor**, a hearer. 30.  
**Augur**, a soothsayer. 32.  
**Carnal**, not spiritual. 50.  
**Circumnavigate**, to sail around. 326.  
**Circumspect**, watchful. 497.  
**Circus**, a circular enclosure for feats of horsemanship. 71.  
**Collective**, gathered into one mass. 253.  
**Commensurate**, agreeing in measure. (*Mensura*, a measure.)  
**Compartment**, one of the portions into which anything is divided. 365.  
**Comport**, to behave. 402.  
**Compositor**, one who sets type. 399.  
**Compulsion**, the act of urging by force. 373.  
**Condescension**, voluntary descent from dignity. 465.  
**Confound**, to perplex. 200.  
**Consistent**, compatible. 485.  
**Covenant**, contract. 559.  
**Creditable**, reputable. 92.  
**Deduction**, inference. 133.  
**Defamation**, slander. 154.  
**Define**, to expound. 176.  
**Degenerate**, to grow worse. 204.  
**Demise**, decease. 305.  
**Demonstrative**, apt to express much. 311.  
**Depopulate**, to deprive of population. 400.  
**Depository**, the place where anything is deposited. 399.  
**Deportment**, behavior. 402.  
**Depose**, to put down. 399.  
**Difference**, dissimilarity. 167.  
**Digest**, to think over. 203.  
**Dimension**, measure. (*Mensura*, a measure.)  
**Discompose**, to disarrange. 399.  
**Dislocate**, to put out of joint. 268.  
**Effective**, effectual. 152.  
**Efflux**, the act of flowing out. 185.  
**Effrontery**, impudence. 195.  
**Ejaculate**, to utter by sudden impulse. 239.  
**Emerge**, to rise out of a fluid. 292.  
**Enumerate**, to reckon. 340.  
**Excommunicate**, to expel from communion. 320.  
**Exposition**, explanation. 399.  
**Expostulation**, remonstrance. 405.  
**Fixture**, a permanent appendage. 172.  
**Fractions**, irritable. 191.  
**Genteel**, well-bred. 204.  
**Gesticulate**, to make gestures. 203.  
**Gluttonize**, to gormandize. 206.  
**Heritage**, an inheritance. 217.  
**Ignoble**, base. 334.  
**Illiberal**, not generous. 257.  
**Imagine**, to fancy. 228.  
**Imminent**, impending. 298.  
**Impenitent**, not contrite. 376.  
**Imply**, to denote. 392.  
**Importune**, to request with urgency. 402.  
**Imposture**, fraud. 399.  
**Imprecate**, to invoke, as evil. 407.  
**Impugn**, to call in question. 418.  
**Incalculable**, not to be reckoned. 43.  
**Incarceration**, imprisonment. 49.  
**Incense**, enrage. 44.  
**Indolence**, indisposition to labor. 126.  
**Inexplicable**, not explainable. 392.  
**Infelicity**, unhappiness. 163.  
**Infirmity**, weakness. 177.

- Injunction**, prohibition. 242.  
**Inoffensive**, harmless. 165.  
**Inscribe**, to write upon. 467.  
**Interlude**, something played between the parts. 273.  
**Intermediate**, coming between. 287.  
**Intercept**, to hinder. 47.  
**Introduction**, the act of making persons known to each other. 133.  
**Invert**, to turn upside-down. 565.  
**Ire**, anger. 236.  
**Jurist**, one versed in law. 244.  
**Juror**, one who serves on a jury. 243.  
**Justify**, to clear from a charge of guilt. 244.  
**Legacy**, a bequest. 252.  
**Legalize**, to make lawful. 256.  
**Librarian**, one having charge of a library. 258.  
**License**, permission. (*Licet*, to be lawful.)  
**Lieutenant**, an officer who supplies the place of another. 521.  
**Literally**, according to the letter. 267.  
**Locomotive**, a steam-engine. 268.  
**Loquacious**, talkative. 270.  
**Lucre**, gain. 271.  
**Majestic**, grand. 278.  
**Malefactor**, a criminal. 279.  
**Marine**, relating to the sea. 283.  
**Measure**, dimension. (*Mensura*, a measure.)  
**Memorandum**, a note to help the memory. 290.  
**Memoir**, a biography. 290.  
**Merge**, to sink. 292.  
**Ministry**, instrumentality. 299.  
**Miniature**, a painting on a small scale. 300.  
**Miracle**, a supernatural event. 301.  
**Miser**, an extremely covetous and saving person. 303.  
**Monument**, a memorial. 309.  
**Negotiate**, to transact business. 355.  
**Noxious**, hurtful. 332.  
**Obstruct**, to hinder. 507.  
**Obtrude**, to thrust in upon. 542.  
**Obtrusive**, inclined to intrude. 542.  
**Office**, the place where a particular business is transacted. 152.  
**Omnibus**, a carriage for many people. 345.  
**Opinionated**, obstinate in opinion. 347.  
**Opposite**, adverse. 399.  
**Oral**, uttered by the mouth. 354.  
**Participate**, to share. 365.  
**Particular**, special. 365.  
**Passion**, emotion. 368.  
**Peerless**, without an equal. 361.  
**Perdition**, destruction. 124.  
**Perishable**, liable to decay. 142.  
**Persevere**, to persist in any undertaking. 480.  
**Pollution**, contamination. 275.  
**Posthumous**, published after the death of the author. 225.  
**Postscript**, something added after a letter is signed. 467.  
**Potential**, possessing power. 403.  
**Prelude**, introductory performance. 273.  
**Premises**, a building and its adjuncts. 305.  
**Privation**, deprivation. 413.  
**Prodigal**, wasteful. 3.  
**Production**, product. 133.  
**Promontory**, headland. 310.  
**Pronunciation**, utterance. 341.  
**Punish**, to chastise. 421.  
**Querulous**, disposed to murmur. 427.  
**Recommend**, to bestow commendation. 280.  
**Reform**, to amend. 187.  
**Refund**, to give back. 200.  
**Reject**, to discard. 239.  
**Reluctance**, unwillingness. 272.  
**Remainder**, what is left. 281.  
**Remit**, to transmit money. 305.  
**Remnant**, something left. 281.  
**Remorseless**, without compunction. 313.  
**Repel**, to repulse. 373.  
**Repository**, a place where things are preserved. 399.  
**Resemble**, to be like to. 482.  
**Salvation**, preservation from calamity. 457.  
**Secretary**, an amanuensis. 65.  
**Seminary**, a school. 472.  
**Separate**, to disunite. 364.  
**Service**, benefit. 479.  
**Simplify**, to make plain. 392.  
**Spacious**, roomy. 496.  
**Submissive**, obedient. 305.  
**Subside**, to abate. 471.  
**Surface**, the exterior part. 151.  
**Unit**, a single thing. 550.  
**Vent**, a passage for air or any fluid to escape. 560.  
**Virtue**, moral excellence. 576.  
**Vivid**, lively. 579.

## SECTION IV.

- Abduction**, a carrying away. 133.  
**Abortive**, ineffectual. 352.  
**Admixture**, a compound. 302.  
**Advent**, a coming. 559.  
**Affiliated**, received into fellowship. 173.  
**Alliteration**, the repetition of the same letter at the beginning of several successive words. 267.  
**Amble**, to pace as a horse. 8.  
**Annotations**, remarks intended to illustrate the meaning of a passage. 334.  
**Armorial**, relating to the arms of a family. 25.  
**Avulsion**, a forcible separation. 557.  
**Bacchanalian**, } revelling in intemperate drinking.  
**Bacchanal**, } (*Bacchus*, the god of wine.)  
**Belligerent**, waging war. 35, 203.  
**Bivalve**, having two shells, as the oyster. 37. (*Valvæ*, folding-doors.)  
**Canto**, division of a poem. 46.  
**Cohesion**, the act of sticking together. 216.  
**Collation**, the comparison of one copy with another. 167.  
**Collusion**, dishonest compact. 273.  
**Commute**, to exchange. 323.  
**Component**, constituting. 399.  
**Concave**, hollow and rounded. 56.  
**Congestion**, accumulation. 203.  
**Conspicate**, to stop, as a passage, by filling it. (*Stipo*, *stipatum*, to fill up.)  
**Constipation**, condensation.  
**Convex**, having a spherical form. 556.  
**Creditor**, one to whom a debt is owed. 92.  
**Dementation**, madness. 291.  
**Depletion**, the act of emptying. 391.  
**Determinate**, positive. 525.  
**Dilution**, the state of being weakened as with water. 275.  
**Diluvian**, relating to the deluge. 121.  
**Disquisition**, treatise. 428.  
**Dissociate**, to disunite. 486.  
**Distention**, the act of distending. 520.  
**Dorsal**, pertaining to the back. 131.  
**Duodecimal**, computing by twelves. 109.  
**Effeminate**, to grow weak. 164.  
**Effervesce**, to be in a state of ebullition. 169.  
**Engender**, to produce. 204.  
**Eliminate**, to cause to disappear. 261.  
**Elongation**, the act of lengthening. 269.  
**Equable**, not variable. 144.  
**Expectorate**, to spit. 371.  
**Farrier**, a veterinary surgeon. (*Ferrum*, iron.)  
**Farriery**, the art of curing horses. 197.  
**Febrifuge**, a fever medicine. 161.  
**Ferment**, to undergo fermentation. 169.  
**Flexure**, the act of bending. 181.  
**Foliaceous**, consisting of leaves. 186.  
**Formula**, a set form. 187.  
**Fructify**, to make fruitful. 196.  
**Fulminate**, to send forth (as a menace). (*Fulmino*, to thunder.)  
**Grandiloquence**, the use of lofty words and phrases. 208, 270.  
**Illicit**, unlawful. (*Licet*, to be lawful.)  
**Immeasurable**, not to be measured. (*Mensura*, a measure.)  
**Ineffable**, unspeakable. 158.  
**Infinitesimal**, infinitely small. 176.  
**Infinity**, boundlessness. 176.  
**Inflation**, the state of being puffed up. 183.  
**Ingenuous**, frank. 204.  
**Integral**, complete. 234.  
**Intersection**, the state of intersecting. 469.  
**Iteration**, repetition. 237.  
**Itinerate**, to travel from place to place. 237.  
**Lapidary**, a worker in stones. 248.  
**Lateral**, relating to the side. 250.  
**Latitudinarian**, one who indulges freedom in thinking. 249.  
**Libel**, to defame. } (*Libellus*, a small writing.)  
**Libelous**, defamatory. }  
**Libertine**, a debauchee. 257.  
**Licentious**, unrestrained. (*Licet*, to be lawful.)  
**Licentiate**, one who has a license.  
**Ligament**, a ligature. 260.  
**Literati**, the learned. 267.  
**Litigant**, one who contends in a suit at law. 266.  
**Malignant**, virulent. 279.  
**Maternal**, relating to a mother. 284.  
**Matrimony**, marriage. 284.  
**Matrimonial**, relating to marriage. 284.



**Medicated**, impregnated with anything medicinal. 286.  
**Mediocrity**, a moderate degree. 287.  
**Mensuration**, the art of measuring. (*Mensura*, a measure.)  
**Minion**, a favorite. 300.  
**Mobility**, susceptibility of being moved. 316.  
**Modulate**, to vary in a musical manner. 306.  
**Momentum**, impetus. 316.  
**Multifarious**, of various kinds. 158, 317.  
**Muniment**, defence. 319.  
**Mural**, pertaining to a wall. 321.  
**Natal**, native. 324.  
**Nomenclature**, a peculiar system of technical names adopted in any science. 334.  
**Notation**, the art of writing figures. 334.  
**Objective**, relating to an object. 239.  
**Oblong**, longer than broad. 269.  
**Oculist**, one skilled in diseases of the eye. 342.  
**Ossification**, the process of changing into bone. 152. (*Os*, (*ossis*,) bone.)  
**Ossify**, to change into bone. 152. (*Os*, (*ossis*,) bone.)  
**Pectoral**, pertaining to the breast. 371.  
**Percussion**, a striking. 425.  
**Pedigree**, genealogy. 380.  
**Peregrinate**, to travel from place to place. 2.  
**Plebeian**, relating to the common people. 390.  
**Posterior**, later. 404.  
**Premise**, to state beforehand. 305.  
**Primogeniture**, state of being the first-born. 204, 412.  
**Priority**, precedence. 412.  
**Probity**, strict honesty. 414.  
**Progeny**, offspring. 204.  
**Projectile**, a body impelled by force, as a cannon-ball. 239.  
**Prostitute**, to devote to a base purpose. 485.  
**Protuberance**, a swelling. (*Tuber*, a swelling.)  
**Proximate**, nearest. 415.  
**Puerility**, childishness. 417.

**Pulsation**, throbbing. 373.  
**Punctilious**, exact in the forms of ceremony. 420.  
**Purport**, meaning. 402.  
**Purveyor**, provider. 571.  
**Pusillanimity**, cowardice. (*Pusillus*, weak.) 13.  
**Radical**, fundamental. 434.  
**Ramification**, division into heads. (*Ramus*, a branch.)  
**Ramify**, to be divided.  
**Razee**, to cut down ships. 435.  
**Regenerate**, to implant holy affections in the heart. 204.  
**Regeneration**, the entering into a new spiritual life. 204.  
**Rendition**, surrender, as of fugitives. 124. (*Ren* for *red*.)  
**Reprehend**, to reprove. 409.  
**Reprisal**, the act of taking from an enemy by way of indemnity. 409.  
**Reprobate**, one who is morally lost. 414.  
**Repulsion**, the act of repelling. 373.  
**Respective**, own. 497.  
**Secularize**, to convert from spiritual to common use. 470.  
**Somnolency**, sleepiness. 492.  
**Stellar**, pertaining to stars. 502.  
**Suasion**, persuasion. 508.  
**Subcelestial**, being beneath the heavens. 62.  
**Sublunary**, pertaining to this world. 274.  
**Suborn**, to cause to commit perjury. 353.  
**Superficial**, pertaining to the surface. 151.  
**Supplicate**, to entreat. 392.  
**Tantamount**, equivalent. (*Tantus*, equivalent.) 310.  
**Transit**, the act of passing. 142.  
**Transverse**, crosswise. 565.  
**Trinity**, one in three. 540, 551.  
**Tubercle**, a natural small projection. (*Tuber*, a swelling.)  
**Ventriloquism**, the act of speaking in such a manner, that the voice appears to come from a distance. (*Venter*, (*ventris*,) the belly.) 270.  
**Ventriloquist**, one who practises ventriloquism.

## PRONUNCIATION OF LATIN WORDS.

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NOTE. — In this work, that part of the root which is not used in forming derivatives, is separated from the rest of the word by a hyphen.

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To those not familiar with Latin, the following directions for the pronunciation of Latin words may be useful.

1. Every word in Latin must have as many syllables as it has vowels or diphthongs; as, *viva voce*, pronounced *vi'va vo'ce*.

2. *C* is pronounced like *k* before *a, o, u*; and like *s* before *e, i, y*, and the diphthongs *æ* and *œ*; as, *cado*, pronounced *ka'do*; *cedo*, pronounced *se'do*.

3. *Ch* is pronounced like *k*; as, *chorus*, pronounced *ko'rus*.

4. *G* is pronounced hard before *a, o, u*, and soft like *j* before *e, i, y, æ, œ*; as, *gusto*, in which *g* is pronounced as in *Augusta*; *gero*, pronounced *je'ro*.

5. A consonant between two vowels must be joined to the latter; as, *bene*, pronounced *be'ne*.

6. Two consonants in the middle of a word, not proper to begin a word, must be divided; as, *mille*, pronounced *mi'le*.

7. The diphthongs *æ* and *œ* are sounded like *e*; as, *cædo*, pronounced *ce'do*.

8. Words of two syllables are accented on the first; as, *ager*, pronounced *a'jer*.

9. When a word of more than one syllable ends in *a*, the *a* should be sounded like *ah*; as, *musa*, pronounced *mu'sah*.

10. *Es*, at the end of a word, is pronounced like the English word *ease*; as, *miles*, pronounced *mi'lēs*.

11. *T, s, and c*, before *ia, ie, ii, io, iu, and eu*, preceded immediately by the accent, in Latin words as in English, change into *sh* and *zh*; as, *fa'cio*, pronounced *fa'sheo*; *san'cio*, pronounced *san'-sheo*; *spa'tium*, pronounced *spā'sheum*.

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### NOTE TO STUDENTS.

When English words are derived from Latin verbs, they are generally derived from the present Indicative; as, *agent*, from *ago*, I do, I perform; or from the supine of the verb; as, *actor*, from *actum*, to do, to perform.

When English words are derived from Latin nouns, they are generally derived from the Nominative case; as, *iterate*, from *iter*, a journey; or from the Genitive case; as, *itinerate*, from *itineris*, (of a journey,) the Genitive of *iter*.

There is generally a part of the Latin word not used in forming the English derivative. In order to show the scholar this termination, we have separated it from the rest of the word by a hyphen; thus, the *o* in *ag-o*, *us* in *ann-us*, *us* in *apt-us*, *eo* in *ard-eo*, and *is* in *brev-is*, are not used in forming any English word.

## PART II.

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# LATIN ROOTS,

WITH

**A SENTENCE SHOWING THE CORRECT USE OF  
EACH WORD.**

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1. ACER/B-US, severe. A'CR-IS, sharp. ACU'T-US, sharp. A'CID-US, sour.

1. ACRIMONY, ill-nature.

1. ACERBITY, harshness.

2. ACRID, biting.

3. ACIDULATE, to flavor with acid.

4. ACIDITY, sourness.

5. ACUMEN, intellectual penetration.

1. There was neither *acrimony* nor *acerbity* in the reprimand which Washington gave to Lee, after the battle of Monmouth, in 1778.

2. The *acid nature* (324)† of pepper renders it very disagreeable in large quantities.

3. In tropical climates, the lower classes use vinegar to *acidulate* both food and drink.

4. The *acidity* of the juice of the lemon is very refreshing in warm weather.

5. John Adams, by his legal *acumen*, saved the life of Captain Preston, charged with *homicide* (220) in the Boston Massacre.

2. A'GER, (A'GRI,\*) a field.

1. AGRICULTURE, the cultivation of the ground.

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\* Nouns and adjectives in Latin have six cases: the Nominative, Genitive, Dative, Accusative, Vocative, and Ablative. Words in which the root is either a noun or an adjective are generally derived from the Nominative Case; as, *Ager*, a field; or from the Genitive; as, *Agri*, of a field. In giving the root, the Nominative only is defined, and the Genitive is placed in a parenthesis.

A few derivatives, (such as "peregrinate," &c.,) which are but little used, will be found defined in Part I, page 24.

† Refers to Root 324, under which the word *nature* will be found.

1. *Agriculture* was the *principal* (47) *occupation* (47) of the *antediluvians* (121). Is it *incorrect* (438) to *attribute* (541) their *longevity* (147) to this cause?

3. A'G-O, I do, I perform. ACT'-UM, to do, to perform.

- |                                 |                                  |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. ACTUATES, incites to action. | 5. ENACTED, decreed.             |
| 2. ACTUARY, clerk.              | 5. TRANSACT, to do.              |
| 3. ACTUAL, real.                | 6. EXACT, to take by authority.  |
| 4. COGENT, forcible.            | 7. EXIGENCY, pressing necessity. |

1. The *motive* (316) which *actuates* a person ought always to be taken into consideration in judging of his *conduct* (133).

2. It is customary for the *actuary* of a *Literary* (267) Institute, to *advertise* (565) for the payment of the annual dues.

3. If the British had been *able* (215) to ascertain the *actual condition* (124) of the *soldiery* (488) at Valley Forge, in 1777-78, they would have been *convinced* (573), that they could never *subjugate* (242) *such a people* (400).

4. The most *cogent argument* (24) was not *sufficient* (152) to *induce* (133) Jackson to sign the bill, rechartering the Bank of the United States in 1832.

5. In 1765, Parliament *enacted* a law, that no *legal* (256) *document* (125) should be *valid* (555) without a stamp. As no *merchant* (293) could see the *propriety* (416) of the Stamp Act, the whole mercantile *community* (320) determined to *transact* no business requiring stamped paper.

6. One of the causes of the *Revolution* (584), was the *attempt* (522) of Great Britain to *exact* from the *colonies* (82) *revenue* (559), to be applied to her own *benefit* (38).

7. In the latter part of 1776, *success* (57) seemed to follow the British *arms* (25); New York had been taken, and Washington, closely *pursued* (476) through New Jersey, had crossed the Delaware to Pennsylvania. In this *exigency*, Washington did not *succumb* (99), but, to the *surprise* (409) of the British, recrossed the Delaware, and defeated the Hessians at Trenton.

4. A'LI-US, or ALIE'N-US, another, foreign.

- |                              |   |
|------------------------------|---|
| 1. ALIENS, foreigners.       | 4. INALIENABLE, incapable of being transferred. |
| 2. ALIENATED, estranged.     |   |
| 3. ALIENATION, estrangement. |   |

1. In *reference* (167) to *aliens*, the *Constitution* (485) provides, that no *person* (379) *except* (47) a *natural* (324) born *citizen* (72) is *eligible* (253) to the *Presidency* (471).

2. In 1779, Arnold's trial by court-martial irritated his *irascible* (236) disposition, and *alienated* his *affection* (152) from his country.

3. Arnold's *alienation* lasted till his *decease* (57), and he never wished even to *advert* (55) to his country.

4. Life, *liberty*, (257) and the *pursuit* (476) of happiness, are the *inalienable* rights of every one in the United States.

5. A'L-O, I feed, I nourish. AL'IT-UM, or AL'T-UM, to feed, to nourish.

1. ALIMENT, nutriment.

2. COALITION, union.

3. COALESCE, unite.

1. The *commissary* (305) who *provided* (571) proper *aliment* for the sick soldiers, and such *palliation* (360) of their sufferings as the case would *admit* (305), is worthy of an annuity for life.

2. In 1643, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Plymouth, and New Haven, formed a *coalition* for mutual *protection* (518) and defence.

3. Oil and water will not *coalesce*; oil, being lighter than water, rises to the top.

6. AL'TER, another. ALTER'N-US, by turns.

1. ALTERCATION, angry dispute.

2. ALTERNATELY, by turns.

3. ALTERNATION, alternate action.

4. ALTERNATIVE, a choice between two things.

1. The *constant* (485) *altercation* which took place between Mason and the people of New Hampshire, was only settled by calling in an *arbitrator* (20).

2. The *Legislature* (256) of Connecticut is in *session* (471) *alternately* at Hartford and New Haven.

3. The *alternation* of day and night is caused by the *rotation* (448) of the earth upon its axis.

4. In 1776, it became evident, that the only *alternative* was *submission* (305), or a *declaration* (75) of independence.

7. AL'T-US, lofty.

1. ALTITUDE, height.

1. The *altitude* of the highest mountain is found, by *accurate* (102) measurement, to be  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles.

8. AM'BUL-O, I walk. AMBULA'T-UM, to walk.

1. PERAMBULATE, to walk through.

1. Queen Elizabeth loved to *perambulate* the *rural* (452) districts, and hear the *rustic* (452) people *laud* (251) "Good Queen Bess!"

9. A'M-O, I love. AMA'T-UM, to love. AM IC-US, a friend.

1. AMICABLE, friendly.

1. AMITY, friendship.

2. ENMITY, hostility.

3. INIMICAL, unfriendly.

1. The most *amicable* relations existed between Massasoit and the Plymouth settlers in 1620, and a *treaty* (538) of *amity* was made, which was not broken until King Philip became *hostile* (224) in 1675.

2. Such was the *enmity* of the Indians to the colony of Virginia, that *hostilities* (224) commenced in 1609.

3. When Hull, in 1812, determined to *relinquish* (263) the *territory* (527) already acquired in Canada, he was considered *inimical* to the American cause.

#### 10. AM'PL-US, large.

1. AMPLY, abundantly.

2. AMPLIFY, to enlarge.

3. AMPLITUDE, extent.

4. AMPLIFICATION, the act of dilating upon all the particulars of a subject.

1. The Croton *aqueduct* (19), constructed for the purpose of *supplying* (391) New York with water, is *capable* (47) of providing *amply* for the wants of the whole city.

2. Nothing is more tedious in an *orator* (354), than a *tendency* (520) to *amplify* too much.

3. The *amplitude* of the *universe* (551) may well *excite* (68) wonder, even in the mind of a *scientific* (466) man.

4. In his *preliminary* (261) remarks, Webster's *argumentative* (24) style is *terse* (524) and *concise* (41), but his *amplification* is in the highest *degree* (207) *eloquent* (270).

#### 11. AN'G-O, I vex. ANX'I, I am vexed.

1. ANXIETY, solicitude.

1. Great *anxiety* was felt in 1807, for the four sailors of the Chesapeake, given up as *deserters* (477).

#### 12. AN'GUL-US, a corner.

1. ANGULAR, having corners.

1. A *terrible* (528) *desperado* (498), sentenced to *solitary* (490) *confinement* (176), declared he would have been *insane* (460), if his cell had been *circular* (71) instead of *angular*.

#### 13. AN'IMA, the life, the vital air. AN'IM-US, the mind.

1. ANIMALCULE, a minute animal.

1. ANIMATION, liveliness.

1. UNANIMITY, agreement in opinion.

2. ANIMADVERTED, commented on by way of censure.

2. ANIMOSITY, violent hatred.

3. ANIMATE, to stimulate.

4. MAGNANIMITY, greatness of mind.

5. UNANIMOUS, of one mind.

6. EQUANIMITY, evenness of mind.

1. In a meeting of the Philosophical *Association* (486), the *discussion* (425) as to the *formation* (187) of the *animalcule* was carried on

with great *animation*; but there was no *unanimity* until a microscope settled the *question* (428).

2. Hamilton *animadverted* severely (480) upon the political course of the *Vice-President* (471), but entirely without *animosity*.

3. Previous to the battle of Trenton, 1776, Washington endeavored to *animate* the soldiers to renewed *effort* (189), by showing that the cause was not *desperate* (498), and by *promising* (305) a *bounty* (38) to all who would remain.

4. If Burr had had a *particle* (365) of *magnanimity*, he would never have sought to *revenge* (574) himself, by taking the life of his *opponent* (399).

5. After the evacuation of Philadelphia, and the success at Monmouth, it was decided, by a *unanimous* vote, to go to White Plains.

6. Washington bore with *equanimity* the *misfortune* (188) of losing New York in 1776, and flying like a *fugitive* (197) before Cornwallis.

#### 14. AN'N-US, a year.

1. *ANNALS*, a series of historical events.

2. *SEPTENNIAL*, happening every seven years.

2. *BIENNIAL*, happening every two years.

3. *SUPERANNUATED*, impaired by old age and infirmity.

4. *PERENNIAL*, lasting through the year.

5. *MILLENNIUM*, a thousand years of peace.

1. When Watson wrote his "*Annals* of Philadelphia," the *antiquated* (16) house *occupied* (47) by William Penn was still standing, in Second Street, above Walnut.

2. The members of the *Convocation* (580) first decided that the meetings should be *septennial*, but *finally* (176) *reversed* (565) the *decision* (41), and made them *biennial*.

3. Had Gen. Prescott been *superannuated*, and unable to *resist* (485) Col. Barton, his *capture* (47) would still have been *ridiculous* (442); but we are scarcely able to *restrain* (506) our *risible* (442) faculties, at the thought of the *supercilious* (513) General, accustomed to *domineer* (127) over the *province* (573) of Rhode Island, carried from his bed almost in a state of *nudity* (338).

4. A *plant* (387) or shrub, whose stem can *remain* (281) in the ground all the year, is called *perennial*.

5. On examining the *Scriptures* (467), we find that several writers *predict* (117) a time of *peace* (369) on earth, called the *millennium*, in which the most *ferocious* (166) beasts will become harmless.

#### 15. AN'NUL-US, a ring.

1. *ANNULAR*, in the form of a ring.

1. An *annular* eclipse is not a *common* (320) *event* (559), as a concurrence of circumstances is necessary to *produce* (133) the *result* (456).

16. ANTI'QU-US, old, ancient.

1. ANTIQUARY, one who seeks ancient things.		1. ANTIQUE, ancient. ANTIQUATED, out of date. (14.)
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1. Nothing is more *precious* (411) to the *antiquary*, than some *antique relic* (263) of *elaborate* (246) workmanship.

17. APE'RI-O, I open. APERT-UM, to open.

1. APERTURE, an opening.

1. Some of the Roman soldiers gained *access* (57) to Jerusalem by an *aperture* in the wall.

18. AP'T-US, fit, meet.

1. ADAPT, to fit.		2. APTITUDE, disposition.
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1. The *preceptor* (47) should endeavor to *adapt* his teaching to the *capacity* (47) of each scholar.

2. His *aptitude* for learning, and the *facility* (152) with which he executed every kind of penmanship, enabled him to make a most excellent *counterfeit* (152).

19. A'QUA, water.

1. AQUEOUS, watery.	AQUEDUCT, a channel for water. (10.*)
2. AQUATIC, living in the water.	
3. TERRAQUEOUS, consisting of land and water.	

1. The *aqueous* portion of the earth greatly *preponderates* (398) over the *solid* (488) or earthy part.

2. An aquarium is a convenient arrangement for *observing* (479) the habits of *aquatic* animals.

3. This *terraqueous* globe is *admirably* (301) adapted for the *habitation* (215) of *human* (220) beings.

20. AR'BITER, a judge or umpire.

1. ARBITRATE, to decide between opposing parties.	ARBITRATOR, a judge appointed by parties to decide between them. (6.)
2. ARBITRARY, not governed by fixed rule.	

1. During the war of 1812, between the United States and England, Russia offered to *arbitrate*,

2. Both countries *refusing* (200) to *accept* (47) the *mediation* (287) of Russia, England continued her *arbitrary* conduct.

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\* Refers to sentences under Root 10, among which *aqueduct* will be found.



## 21. AR'BOR, a tree.

## 1. ARBOR, a bower.

1. As the leaves of the *grape-vine* (575) are *deciduous* (40), and its stem *pliant* (392), it is an *appropriate* (416) covering for a summer *arbor*.

## 22. AR'C-EO, I hinder or restrain.

## 1. COERCE, compel by force. | 2. COERCION, force.

1. Washington had too much *discernment* (65), to suppose that he could *coerce volunteers* (582) to remain in the army.

2. Washington had no wish to *exasperate* (29) the insurgents, but he determined to *resort* (494) to *coercion*, rather than *permit* (305) an *infringement* (191) of the law.

## 23. AR'D-EO, I burn, I desire earnestly. AR'S-UM, to burn, to desire earnestly.

## 1. ARDENT, passionate.

## 2. ARDOR, earnestness.

## 3. ARSON, setting fire to a dwelling.

1. The *ardent* desire of Wolfe to take Quebec was *gratified* (210) in 1759.

2. The *ardor* of Wesley led him, whilst he was a *missionary* (305) in Georgia, to perform almost *incredible* (92) labors.

3. So dreadful are the consequences of *arson*, that no community should allow a person to *commit* (305) the *offence* (165) with *impunity* (421); in some countries it is common to *incarcerate* (49) the *criminal* (96), in others to *decapitate* (48) him.

## 24. AR'GU-O, I argue.

## 1. ARGUE, to reason.

## ARGUMENT, a reason offered. (3.) | ARGUMENTATIVE, containing argument. (10)

1. Pocahontas, finding it useless to *argue* with the Indians, *determined* (525) to *notify* (334) the colonists of their danger.

## 25. AR'M-A, arms, weapons.

## 1. ARMISTICE, a cessation of hostilities.

## 2. ARMAMENT, a naval warlike force.

## 3. ARMADA, a naval warlike force.

## 4. ARMORY, the place where arms are kept.

## 5. ARMY, a number of soldiers organized under officers.

## 6. ARMORER, one who makes arms.

## 7. DISARM, to deprive of weapons.

## 8. ARM, to take arms.

## ARMS, weapons. (3.)

1. In 1847, Scott consented to an *armistice*, and our Government considering this an *auspicious* (32) period, sent Nicholas P. Trist to *negotiate* (355) peace

2. Raleigh sent out his third *expedition* (380) in 1587, but Spain having invaded England with a powerful **armament**, called the "Invincible *Armada*," the colony failed for want of supplies.

3. On the first appearance of *defection* (152) in Boston, Gage placed a strong guard around the **armory**.

4. The wearing of **armor** has fallen into *disuse* (552) since the *invention* (559) of gunpowder.

5. The condition of the **army** in 1775, made it *impossible* (403) for Washington to act on the *offensive* (165).

6. Every *artisan* (27), whether an **armorer** or not, was employed in the *manufacture* (152) of arms and *ammunition* (319).

7. Nothing could be more futile, than the attempt of George III. to **disarm** the colonists.

8. "I *deprecate* (407) war," said John Adams; "but it is *inevitable* (578), and it is our duty to **arm** as *rapidly* (437) as possible.

## 26. A'R-O, I plough.

1. INARABLE, not fit for tillage. | 1. ARABLE, fit for tillage.

1. The first *donation* (124) to Culpepper and Arlington, *comprised* (409) only forests and *inarable* lands; but finally the colonists had to yield some of their best **arable** fields to the *rapacious* (437) monarch.

## 27. ARS, (AR'T-IS,) art, skill.

1. ARTIFICE, stratagem.

2. ARTLESS, without fraud.

2. ARTIST, one skilled in art.

2. ARTIFICIAL, made by art.

3. ART, skill.

4. ARTFUL, cunning.

ARTISAN, artificer. (25.)

ARTIFICER, artisan. (25.)

1. In 1775, General Gage resorted to every **artifice**, to *conceal* (61) his design of seizing the stores at Concord.

2. An **artless** little girl, while walking in an aviary, delighted the **artist**, by mistaking an **artificial** bird, which he had placed there, for a real one.

3. The great painter, Rubens, displayed such **art** in the management of his *subject* (239), that it excited the *admiration* (301) of every spectator.

4. An **artful** impostor endeavored to obtain money from his *auditory* (30), by asserting that he could move inert bodies, by the mere force of his will.

## 28. ARTIC'UL-US, a joint or limb.

1. ARTICULATION, utterance of | 2. INARTICULATE, indistinct.  
the elementary sounds.

1. Whitfield's **articulation** was so distinct, that every word was easily understood by an immense *audience* (30).

2. Demosthenes, finding his speech very *inarticulate*, resorted to every expedient to improve it, and labored with the most *exemplary* (148) *patience* (368) and *perseverance* (480), until he could speak distinctly.

29. AS'PER, rough.

1. ASPERITY, harshness. | EXASPERATE, to enrage. (22.)

1. In 1781, the most strenuous efforts were made to *procure* (102) a pardon for Isaac Hayne. Judge Balfour, however, was *inexorable* (354), and, with great *asperity* and bitter *invective* (556), *subjected* (239) him to the *ignominy* (334) of dying on a gibbet.

30. AU'DI-O, I hear. AUDI'T-UM, to hear.

1. AUDIT, to examine an account.	AUDIENCE, an assembly of hearers. (28.)
2. AUDIBLE, that can be heard.	AUDITORY, an assembly of hearers. (27.)

1. When the committee came to *audit* the accounts of Arnold, they were astonished at the *enormity* (333) of the fraud.

2. The *vision* (571) of the *celestial* (62) *hosts* (224), as they announced, with *audible* voice (580), the *incarnation* (50), must have filled the shepherds with *rapture* (437).

31. AUG'-EO, I increase. AUC'T-UM, to increase. AUXI'LI-UM, a helper.

1. AUCTIONEER, one who holds an auction.	4. AUTHOR, a writer of a book or other document.
2. AUGMENT, to increase.	5. AUXILIARY, helping.
3. AUTHORIZED, empowered.	6. AUTHORITY, legal power.
3. AUCTION, a sale by bidding more and more.	

1. In order to make such *vociferous* (167) cries, an *auctioneer* must *constantly* (485) *expand* (358) his lungs.

2. The wise and *judicious* measures of Hamilton to *augment* the funds in the Treasury, and to restore the value of the *depreciated* (411) currency, placed the credit of the United States on a firm basis.

3. Charles II. *authorized* Culpepper and Arlington to sell the lands in Virginia by *auction*.

4. Milton derived very little benefit from the *publication* (400) of the works on divorce, of which he was the *author*.

5. Taylor's campaign in 1846 was *antecedent* (57), and *auxiliary* to the capture of Mexico by Scott.

6. The people of New Hampshire contended that Mason had no *authority* to exact rent for the land.

## 32. AU'GUR, (AUS'PIC-IS,) a soothsayer.

- |  |                               |
|--|-------------------------------|
| 1. AUSPICES, the omens of an undertaking.                | 3. INAUSPICIOUS, unfavorable. |
| 1. AUGUR, to predict.                                    | 4. AUGURY, an omen.           |
| 2. INAUGURATE, to invest with an office by solemn rites. | AUSPICIOUS, favorable. (25.)  |

1. Columbus commenced his voyage under such favorable *auspices*, as led Isabella to *augur* success.

2. It is customary to *inaugurate* the President on the portico of the Capitol.

3. *Inauspicious* as was the loss of Gilbert's expedition, it did not *deter* (528) Elizabeth from making another attempt.

4. When Magellan undertook the *circumnavigation* (326) of the globe, he accepted as a favorable *augury*, the appearance of a beautiful dove flying over the vessel.

## 33. BAR'BAR-US, rude, savage.

1. BARBAROUS, savage.

1. De Soto, though often attacked by the *barbarous* tribes, pressed on until he reached the Mississippi.

## 34. BEA'T-US, happy, blessed.

1. BEATITUDE, a blessing pronounced.

1. The *compassion* (368) of the Saviour for the *suffering* (167) *incident* (40) to *humanity* (220), is exhibited in each *beatitude*.

## 35. BEL'L-UM, war.

- |                             |                            |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. REBELLION, insurrection. | 1. REBEL, one who revolts. |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|

1. When the *rebellion* in Canada commenced, a *rebel* might have had a transient hope of *ultimate* (547) success.

## 36. BI'B-O, I drink.

1. IMBIBED, drank in.

1. Aaron Burr may not have been an *inebriate* (136), but that he *imbibed* ardent spirits freely at the time of the *duel* (134), there can be no doubt.

## 37. BIS, twice. BI'N-I, two by two.

1. COMBINE, to unite.

1. Hamilton was said to *combine* the finest *colloquial* (270) powers, with great *profundity* (201) of learning.

38. BO'N-US, good. BE'NE, good, well.

- |                                  |                                    |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. BENEFICENT, kind, doing good. | 5. BENEFACTION, benefit conferred. |
| 2. BENIGN, kind.                 |                                    |
| 3. BENIGNITY, graciousness.      | 6. BENEFICIAL, advantageous.       |
| 4. BENEFICE, church-living.      | BENEFIT, advantage. (3.)           |
| 5. BENEDICTION, a blessing.      | BOUNTY, premium. (13.)             |

1. In the *beneficent* character of Oglethorpe, we *discern* (65) a great *similarity* (482) to that of William Penn.

2. Sir Harry Vane, a *compatriot* (367) of Cromwell, was noted for his *benign* and affable manner.

3. The *benignity* and goodness of Henry the Fourth of France, made the *populace* (400) almost *revere* (562) him.

4. In 1592, many a *Doctor* (125) of *divinity* (123) *resigned* (481) his *benefice*, and became a *refugee* (197), rather than submit to the law of *Conformity* (187).

5. The father of William Penn was so angry at his son, for what he deemed his fanaticism, that he refused him his *benediction*, and would have deprived him of the King's *benefaction*.

6. Penn, in 1701, granted a new charter, whose provisions were very *beneficial* to the colony.

39. BREV'-IS, short.

- |                            |                  |
|----------------------------|------------------|
| 1. BREVIDITY, conciseness. | 3. BRIEF, short. |
| 2. ABBREVIATE, to shorten. |                  |

1. In the address of the first Continental Congress, the *introductory* (133) remarks were written with great *brevity*, and with a simplicity and *candor* (44), which forced *conviction* (573) on the mind.

2. Before an article is *available* (555) for *popular* (400) reading, it is frequently necessary for an editor to *abbreviate* it.

3. Give a *brief* account of that troublesome *malcontent* (279), Clayborne, who kept Maryland in such a turbulent state.

40. CA'D-O, I fall. CA'S-UM, to fall.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. CADENCE, fall of the voice.              | 6. COINCIDENCE, concurrence.            |
| 2. OCCASION, time of particular occurrence. | 7. DECAY, gradual failure of soundness. |
| 3. CASUAL, happening by chance.             | DECIDUOUS, falling. (21.)               |
| 4. CASUALTY, accident.                      | INCIDENT, apt to happen. (34.)          |
| 5. COINCIDED, agreed.                       |   |

1. There was a sweet *cadence* in the tones of Mary Queen of Scots, and an *affability* (158) of manner, which seemed to *inspire* (499) her attendants with the most ardent affection.

2. Washington was the object of much *detraction* (538) and calumny, and on no *occasion* was the *dignity* (120) of his character more clearly

exhibited, than in his *pertinacious* (521) adherence to his resolution, to take no notice of these slanders.

3. A *casual* remark betrayed the precise *locality* (268) of Wayne, and enabled Grey to perform the horrible deed, which has loaded his name with *infamy* (154).

4. By an unfortunate *casualty* in 1777, Arnold was unable to retain his command.

5. To Washington, familiar with Indian warfare, the *fallacy* (153) of Braddock's arguments was *apparent* (362), and in a modest manner he showed that the troops were in danger of total *destruction* (507); but as no officer *coincided* with Washington, Braddock considered his advice *impertinent* (521).

6. The decease of two ex-Presidents on the anniversary of our Independence, is a remarkable *coincidence*.

7. The author of "American Forest-Trees" *explains* (388), in the most *lucid* (276) manner, the mode of *transplanting* (387) indigenous trees, so as to prevent the *decay* of the roots.

#### 41. CÆ'D-O,\* I cut, I kill. CÆ'S-UM, to cut, to kill.

1. DECIDE, to determine.

2. EXCISE, a duty on manufactured goods.

2. PRECISION, exactness.

3. EXCISION, a cutting out.

4. DECISIVE, conclusive.

4. INFANTICIDE, killing an infant.

4. PARRICIDE, killing a father or mother.

5. INCISION, a cut.

CONCISE, brief. (10.)

DECISION, determination. (14.)

1. No *impartial* (365) historian would *palliate* (360) the crime of Dunmore, but would be quick to *decide*, that he was no better than an *incendiary* (44).

2. To *calculate* (43) the *excise* with great *precision*, the assessor must visit each *manufactory* (282).

3. The *excision* Act, by which many a *curate* (102) was compelled to practise *dissimulation* (482), or to *expatriate* (367) himself, was passed by Elizabeth.

4. Our *penal* (376) *code* (81) is *decisive* on the question, that *infanticide* and *parricide* are *capital* (48) crimes.

5. Portia resorted to no *supernatural* (324) means to defeat Shylock, but with *feminine* (164) *ingenuity* (204), required him to make an *incision* without drawing blood.

#### 42. CAL'E-O, I am warm or hot.

1. SCALD, to burn with a boiling fluid.

1. When the Romans were able to *encircle* (71) Jerusalem, and contract their lines until they were in close *proximity* (415) to the walls,

\* *Cædo*, pronounced *ce'do*; *cæsum*, pronounced *ce'sum*.

the wretched inhabitants poured down boiling water to *scald* their besiegers.

43. CAL'CUL-US, a little pebble.

CALCULATE, to reckon. (41.)

44. CAN'D-EO, I glow with heat.

1. INCENTIVE, inducement.
2. CANDIDATE, one proposed for office.
3. CANDID, ingenuous.

CANDOR, sincerity. (39.)  
INCENDIARY, one who sets houses on fire. (41.)

1. The prospect of a *remuneration* (320) for labor was such an *incentive*, that large numbers were induced to *emigrate* (295) to Virginia in the seventeenth *century* (64).

2. There is no *provision* (571) in the Constitution, that the *candidate* for Vice-President shall not be from the same State as the President.

3. Nathan Hale was a man of *rectitude* (438), and in the most *can-did* manner acknowledged his *repugnance* (418) to becoming a spy; but as it was *essential* (511) to the success of the American cause, he consented to enter the British lines, although he had a *presentiment* (473), that he would never return.

45. CA'N-IS, a dog.

CANINE, pertaining to dogs.

1. The *fidelity* (171) of the *canine* race, leads man to *repose* (399) the greatest *confidence* (171) in them.

46. CAN'T-US, a song.

1. CANTICLE, the Song of Solomon.
2. INCANTATION, enchantment.
3. CHANT, a kind of sacred music.

3. DESCANT, discourse.  
4. ENCHANTS, delights highly.  
5. RECANT, to retract.

1. The *Canticle* contains some of the most beautiful *Oriental* (352) *imagery* (228) to be found in the language.

2. The jugglers of the East practise their *incantation* upon snakes, and many *species* (497) of *vermin* (564).

3. Snake charmers sometimes lie *prostrate* (503) before the snake, as if in *adoration* (354); sometimes they sing a low *chant*, and at others *descant* in a tedious *oration* (354), on their power over evil spirits.

4. If the *effulgence* (198) of the setting sun *enchants* the beholder, what must be the rapture, when the glorious *radiance* (433) of heaven bursts upon the sight.

5. The enemies of John Huss *persecuted* (476) him with such *malignity* (279), that they refused him an *advocate* (580). Huss evinced no *perturbation* (546), but in the most *placid* (386) manner, announced his *irrevocable* (580) determination never to *recant*.

47. CA'PI-O, I take. CAP'T-UM, to take.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. CAPACIOUS, spacious.                      | 15. RECEPTACLE, that which receives or contains. |
| 2. CAPACITATE, to enable.                    | 16. SUSCEPTIBLE, capable of being affected.      |
| 3. CAPTIOUS, cavilling.                      | 16. RECIPE, a medical prescription.              |
| 4. CAPTIVATE, to charm.                      | 17. RECIPIENT, one who takes.                    |
| 5. ACCEPTABLE, pleasing.                     | 18. PRECEPT, a rule given.                       |
| 6. ANTICIPATION, expectation.                | ACCEPT, to receive. (20.)                        |
| 7. CONCEIVE, have an idea.                   | CAPABLE, able. (10.)                             |
| 8. CONCEPTION, idea.                         | CAPACITY, ability. (18.)                         |
| 9. INCIPIENT, commencing.                    | CAPTURE, seizure. (14.)                          |
| 10. UNPRINCIPLED, profligate.                | EXCEPT, with exclusion of. (4.)                  |
| 11. PARTICIPATE, to share.                   | OCCUPATION, employment. (2.)                     |
| 11. INTERCEPT, to seize by the way.          | OCCUPIED, inhabited. (14.)                       |
| 12. PERCEPTIBLE, capable of being perceived. | PRECEPTOR, a tutor. (18.)                        |
| 13. PRINCIPLE, fixed law.                    | PRINCIPAL, chief. (2.)                           |
| 14. RECEIVE, to take.                        |  |
| 14. RECEIPT, acknowledgment for money paid.  |  |

1. A *capacious* edifice (137) intended to *accommodate* (306) a large congregation (212), should be well supplied with means of ingress and egress.

2. To *capacitate* the mind to judge correctly, care must be taken to keep it free from *prejudice* (241).

3. Elizabeth of England was of a *captious* and *imperious* (229) disposition.

4. Elizabeth, when *petulant* (381) and *repulsive* (373), still expected her *imaginary* (228) charms to *captivate* every beholder.

5. How *acceptable* to the Americans, must have been the torrents of rain which swelled the Catawba.

6. The *anticipation* of a speedy *cessation* (57) of the war, induced Cornwallis to *reiterate* (237) the statement, that it was already ended.

7. Charles I. could not *conceive* that it was *prejudicial* (241) to him, to detain the Puritans in England.

8. How long did Newton ponder on the subject, before the *conception* of the principle of *gravitation* (211) entered his mind?

9. The *incipient* measures for the *manumission* (282) of the slaves in the West Indies, only changed the *relation* (167) to that of master and apprentice.



10. It was easy for Smith to predict the evils which would ensue, when the colony of Virginia was left under the *domination* (127) of the *unprincipled* men, who *infested* (170) it.

11. As each soldier was to *participate* in the plunder, the greatest effort was made to *intercept* the supplies for General Hull.

12. An *eminent* (298) astronomer saw, that there was a *perceptible deviation* (570) in the course of one of the planets.

13. As he could account for it on the *principle* of gravitation only, it was *conclusive* (77) to his mind, that another planet was near. He watched night after night, and at last discovered the planet Neptune.

14. It is a good rule, never to *receive* payment of a debt without giving a *receipt*.

15. The Morgue is a *receptacle* for dead bodies, where they remain until their friends are able to *identify* (226) them.

16. Knowing that the patient was very *susceptible* to the *influence* (185) of *medicine* (286), the *recipe* was written with great care.

17. Elizabeth, after her *accession* (57), showed great *discrimination* (65) in making Lord Burleigh the *recipient* of the highest honors.

18. Every moral *precept* contained in the Mosaic Law, proves that Moses was a wise legislator.

#### 48. CAP'-UT, (CAP'IT-IS,) the head.

- |  |                                       |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| 1. RECAPITULATING, repeating again.        | 5. PRECIPITATE, hasty.                |
| 2. CAPITATION, counting by heads.          | 6. PRECIPICE, an abrupt declivity.    |
| 3. PRECIPITATELY, hastily.                 | CAPITAL, punishable with death. (41.) |
| 4. CAPITULATE, to surrender on conditions. | DECAPITATE, to behead. (23.)          |

1. In a recent *lecture* (253) on the *extensive* (520) *migration* (295) to the New World, John Bright, when *recapitulating* the causes of the miseries of Ireland, named as the most prominent, the *ext-ava-gance* (554) of the nobility, and the oppression and *extortion* (525) to which the poor are subjected.

2. Congress has no power to impose a *capitation* tax, except in proportion to a *census* (63) taken every decade.

3. Lincoln, when attacked in 1780 by the *superior* (513) force of Clinton, did not *precipitately* surrender Charleston.

4. Lincoln continued to *defend* (165) Charleston, until further resistance was useless, and he was obliged to *capitulate*.

5. The First Continental Congress, in 1774, made no *precipitate* declaration of war, but adopted *pacific* (369) measures.

6. The ascent of the Alps can be *accomplished* (391) with proper *precaution* (54), but the whole community must *deplore* (393) the many incau-

tious attempts of travellers, who have been dashed to pieces over the *precipice*.

49. CAR'CER, a prison.

1. INCARCERATE, to imprison. (23.)

50. CA'RO, (CAR'N-IS,) flesh.

- |                                  |  |  |
|----------------------------------|--|--|
| 1. CARNAGE, slaughter.           |  | CHARNEL-HOUSE, a place for depositing dead bodies. |
| 1. CARCASS, a dead body.         |  |  |
| 2. INCARNATE, embodied in flesh. |  |  |

1. Much *censure* (63) was cast on Braddock, for the fearful *carnage* in the expedition to Fort Du Quesne. Long after the defeat, the body of a soldier, or *carcass* of a noble horse, remained to shock the traveller.

2. The *Deity* (114) became *incarnate*, not in the similitude of angels, but in the form of a *servant* (479).

3. A walk through the *subterranean* (527) *charnel-house* of Paris is calculated to fill the beholder with horror; the *interminable* (525) passages lined with the *corrupt* (451) and ghastly remains, the walls *humid* (225) with the *exhalations* (218) of decaying bodies, the imaginary *movement* (316) of a *pall* (360) or limb, all *aggravate* (211) the *emotion* (316) caused by this *doleful* (126) abode.

51. CA'R-US, dear, kind.

1. CARESS, to fondle.

1. The fierceness of the lion has been so subdued, that his keeper has not feared to *caress* him.

52. CASTI'G-O, I chastise.

- |                             |  |                                     |
|-----------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|
| 1. CASTIGATION, punishment. |  | 2. CASTIGATE, to punish by stripes. |
|                             |  |                                     |

1. The Jews were forbidden to *inflict* (182) a severer *castigation* than thirty-nine stripes.

2. To *castigate* those in *servitude* (479) for trifling offences, only makes the character more *obdurate* (135).

53. CAU'S-A, a cause.

- |                          |  |                                 |
|--------------------------|--|---------------------------------|
| 1. ACCUSATIONS, charges. |  | 2. ACCUSED, charged with crime. |
|                          |  |                                 |

1. When fortune forsook Wolsey, many *accusations* were brought against him, and by the King's order he was arrested.

2. Wolsey's *indomitable* (128) will sustained him under every *mortification* (314), until the King *accused* him of *contumacy* (544) and *duplicity* (134).

## 54. CAU'T-IO, caution.

- |  |                                  |
|--|----------------------------------|
| 1. CAUTION, prudence in respect to danger. | PRECAUTION, previous care. (48.) |
|--|----------------------------------|

1. By taking a *circuitous* (71) route, and using great *caution*, Col. Barton captured General Prescott in his *dormitory* (130), and *transported* (402) him to the American lines, before the guard could *interpose* (399).

## 55. CAVIL/L-A, a cavil.

1. CAVIL, frivolous objection.

1. To every *cavil* and jeer, Columbus only replied, "Give me the means, and I will prove the truth of my theory."

## 56. CA'V-US, hollow.

- |                             |  |
|-----------------------------|--|
| 1. EXCAVATE, to hollow out. | 2. EXCAVATION, a cavity made by digging. |
|-----------------------------|--|

1. The workmen employed to *excavate* the ground, for the *foundation* (201) of a building in France, discovered in a stratum of clay some arrow-heads, probably placed there at a remote period.

2. Such was the *hostility* (224) of the Indians in 1644, that the Virginians were obliged to make a large *excavation* in the *declivity* (80) of an *adjacent* (238) hill, to which they could resort for *concealment* (61).

## 57. CE'D-O, I yield, I go away. CES'S-UM, to yield, to go away.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. SUCCESS, favorable result.                                  | 12. PRECEDENT, an example.             |
| 2. ACCEDE, to agree.   | 13. PROCEDURE, manner of proceeding.   |
| 3. ACCESSORY, rendering aid.                                   | 14. SECESSION, withdrawing.            |
| 4. ANCESTOR, a person from whom one is distantly a descendant. | 15. RECEDE, to go back.                |
| 5. CONCEDE, to admit.  | 16. CEASELESS, unending.               |
| 6. EXCESS, more than enough.                                   | 17. SUCCESSIVE, following in order.    |
| 7. EXCESSIVE, exceeding.                                       | ACCESS, entrance. (17.)                |
| 8. INCESSANT, without pause.                                   | ACCESSION, coming to the throne. (47.) |
| 8. PRECEDENCE, superiority.                                    | ANTECEDENT, going before. (31.)        |
| 8. SUCCESSION, series.   | CESSATION, discontinuance. (47.)       |
| 9. INTERCEDE, to request in behalf of another.                 | DECEASE, death. (4.)                   |
| 10. INTERCESSION, the act of interceding:                      |  |
| 11. PREDECESSOR, one who was in a place before another.        |  |

1. When England adhered with such *pertinacity* (521) to the "Right of Search," and refused to *adjust* (244) the difficulty by *compromise* (305), Russia offered to *mediate* (287), but without *success*.

2. As the United States found it impossible to *accede* to the proposals of Great Britain, it was determined to *prosecute* (476) the war with renewed *vigor* (572).

3. That Burr was guilty of treason may be *dubious* (132); but, unless the witnesses committed *perjury* (243), it is positive that he was *accessory* to some project, of erecting an *empire* (229) west of the Mississippi.

4. The *lineal* (264) descendants of Henry VII. are found in the House of Tudor and House of Stuart; but no sovereign of the *lineage* (264) of Stuart, exhibits any of the qualities of his great *ancestor*.

5. The Secretary of State positively refuses to *concede* to a *neutral* (330) power, the right to supply the enemy with the munitions of war.

6. As the United States has a large *excess* of cereal productions, the merchant is able to *export* (402) grain, and *import* (402) *linen* (265), *linseed* (265), and other articles of *merchandise* (293).

7. The *excessive* use of ardent spirits induced Congress, in 1790, to lay a tax on every *distillery* (504), not so much to *promote* (316) *sobriety* (136), as to *increase* (95) the revenue.

8. After the *conquest* (428) of England, William hoped to pass his days in peace, but the *incessant* quarrelling of his sons for *precedence*, and a *succession* of adverse events, rendered the latter part of his life *miserable* (303).

9. Some of the most *celebrated* (58) of the nobles were induced, by the youth and *innocence* (332) of Lady Jane Grey, to *intercede* with the Queen, that she would exercise her *clemency* (78).

10. Notwithstanding the *intercession* of the nobles, Queen Mary carried out her *sanguinary* (459) purpose, and Lady Jane Grey met her fate with womanly *fortitude* (189), declaring that she suffered on account of her *filial* (173) obedience, and not in consequence of *ambition* (142).

11. Martin Van Buren considered the *suspension* (374) of specie payments, to be the natural *consequence* (476), of a *series* (477) of *injurious* (244) measures, carried on during the *administration* (299) of his *predecessor*.

12. The *election* (253) of a person to the Presidency for the third time, is not *illegal* (256); but as Washington established the *precedent* of serving but twice, it has been thought best to follow his *example* (148).

13. Each House *prescribes* (467) the mode of *procedure*, for the *expulsion* (373) of a member for a *transgression* (207) of its rules.

14. The *secession* from the Church of England, of a few persons, regarded as *vulgar* (587) and *fanatic* (157), has produced a *denomination* (334) of great power and *numerical* (340) strength.

15. Canute, in order to reprove his *obsequious* (476) followers, issued his *mandate* (280) to the wide *expanse* (358) of ocean, and then waited for the waves to *recede*.

16. As the *undulating* (549) waters, disregarding his *command* (280), continued to advance, he reminded his followers, that he was but an earthly *potentate* (403), and that none but the *omnipotent* (345) God, the Lord of the sea, could stop its *ceaseless* flow.

17. In 1776, the American soldiers were reduced almost to despair, by each *successive* reverse.

### 53. CEL'EBR-IS, renowned, famous.

1. CELEBRATE, to honor by ceremonies of joy and respect.
2. CELEBRATION, commemoration with appropriate ceremonies.

3. CELEBRITY, fame.  
CELEBRATED, famous, (57.)

1. It was determined to *celebrate* Washington's *centennial* (64) birthday with *unexampled* (148) pomp and splendor, in order to exhibit the *estimation* (146) in which he was held, and the *prosperity* (498) of the country.

2. A *discreet* (65) *celebration* of the 4th of July is *salutary* (457); but the *deplorable* (393) consequences, attendant on the recent *conflagration* (179), ought to *admonish* (309) us, to select some more *rational* (439) mode of showing our *approbation* (414).

3. William Pitt, Prime *Minister* (299), showed great *discretion* (65) in *civil* (72) affairs, but his *celebrity* is mainly attributable to his management of the war, by which Quebec—which, from its superior *fortification* (189) and position, was considered *impregnable* (409)—was captured in 1759, and in 1760 Montreal, and the whole of Canada was surrendered to England.

### 59. CE'LER, swift.

1. ACCELERATE, to hasten.
2. CELERITY, swiftness.

1. On the return from Concord, the British commander tried to *accelerate* the march, hoping to reach Boston before *excitement* (68) should lead the mob to impede their *progress* (207).

2. It is dangerous to jump from a car which is moving with great *celerity*.

### 60. CEL'L-A, a cellar.

1. CELLAR, an underground store.

1. Guy Fawkes hired a *cellar*, with the *ostensible* (520) object of storing coals; but his real *intention* (520) was to deposit under the Parliament House, a large quantity of *explosive* (389) material, sufficient to *demolish* (307) the whole *superstructure* (507).

## 61. CE/L-O, I cover, I hide.

CONCEAL, to hide. (27.)

CONCEALMENT, the act of hiding (56.)

## 62. CCE/L-UM, heaven.

CELESTIAL, heavenly. (30.)

## 63. CEN'S-EO, I judge, I blame.

1. CENSOR, one who examines the works of authors before they are allowed to be published.

CENSUS, an official enumeration of the inhabitants of a country. (48.)

1. CENSURABLE, blameworthy.

CENSURE, blame. (50.)

2. CENSORIOUS, judging severely.

1. In several European countries there is a Government *censor*, who has power to *condemn* (107) a book. Before you are allowed to edit a paper, *permission* (305) of this officer must be obtained, and if anything *censurable* should occur, you must suffer the *penalty* (376).

2. The *censorious* character of Lee caused him to be generally despised and shunned.

## 64. CEN'T-UM, a hundred.

1. CENTENARIAN, a person who is a hundred years old.

CENTENNIAL, occurring once in a hundred years. (58.)

2. CENTURION, an officer over a hundred men.

CENTURY, a hundred years. (44.)

1. Rev. Daniel Waldo, when almost a *centenarian*, participated in the *obsequies* (476) of Lincoln, having formerly been *intimate* (235) with Washington.

2. The *centurion*, though not a *disciple* (122), showed by his earnest *ejaculation* (239) the strongest faith.

## 65. CER'N-O, I separate, I distinguish, I discern. CRE'T-UM, to separate, to distinguish, to discern.

1. CONCERN, anxiety.

DISCERN, see. (38.)

2. DECREE, edict.

DISCERNMENT, judgment. (22.)

3. DECREE, to ordain.

DISCREET, prudent. (58.)

3. DISCRIMINATING, acute.

DISCRETION, prudence. (58.)

4. SECRETE, to hide.

DISCRIMINATION, judgment. (47.)

1. Washington's great *concern*, when the war was likely to *terminate* (525), was to secure the liberation of the prisoners.

2. In 1598, Henry 4th of France issued a *decree*, allowing many *privileges* (256) to *Protestants* (529).

3. The *discriminating* mind of William Penn, led him to the conclusion, that to *decree* justice to every one, however *inferior* (232) he may be, is the only safe course for a legislator.

4. After the battle of Worcester, in 1651, Prince Charles was obliged to *secrete* himself in an oak at Boscobel.

#### 66. CER'T-O, I contend, I vie.

- |                                   |                                |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. CONCERT, to contrive together. | 2. PRECONCERTED, contrived to- |
| 1. DISCONCERT, disturb.           | gether beforehand.             |

1. Washington, in 1781, held a *council* (84) of his officers, to *concert* a plan to *invest* (568) Yorktown. Each officer was provided with a succinct statement of the details of the attack, and the most *intense* (520) anxiety was felt, lest some *premature* (285) movement should *disconcert* the plan.

2. According to a *preconcerted* plan, Andre, the *emissary* (305) of Clinton, met Arnold clandestinely, to *communicate* (320) to him the amount of *recompense* (374) offered by the British Government, as the reward of his *perfidy* (171); namely, *promotion* (316) to the rank of Brigadier-General, and £30,000.

#### 67. CER'T-US, sure, certain.

- |  |                        |
|--|------------------------|
| 1. CERTIFICATE, a written declaration. | 1. CERTIFY, to assure. |
|--|------------------------|

1. A *certificate* from a physician, to *certify* that a death was produced by natural means, is necessary before the body can be deposited in the *sepulchre* (474).

#### 68. CI'T-O, I rouse, I call forth.

- |                                  |                              |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. CITE, to summon into a court. | 5. RESUSCITATE, to enliven.  |
| 2. EXCITABLE, easily stirred up. | 6. INCITEMENT, impulse.      |
| 3. RECITAL, rehearsal.           | EXCITE, stir up. (10.)       |
| 4. RECITATION, rehearsal.        | EXCITEMENT, agitation. (59.) |
| 4. INCITE, to animate.           |                              |

1. When Parliament determined to *cite* Charles to appear before them, he was at first *indignant* (120) at the *dishonor* (221) cast upon him; but, recovering his *composure* (399), he prepared for his journey.

2. When Charles appeared before the Parliament, everything was *portentous* (520) of evil; the hope of ultimately obtaining his release was given up by his most *sanguine* (459) friends, when they saw the *excitable* mob, *clamorous* (74) for his blood.

3. In the *inclement* (78) season of the year, the ancient Scots found an *inexhaustible* (219) fund of amusement, in the *recital* of the *valiant* (555) deeds of their brave ancestors.

4. The *recitation* of deeds of *valor* (555), by some *itinerant* (237) *musician* (322), was calculated to *incite* the hearers to the highest pitch of enthusiasm.

5. To *resuscitate* a drowned person, *remedial* (286) measures should be applied promptly and without *intermission* (305).

6. To be able to *educate* (133) their children according to the dictates of *conscience* (466), was all the *incitement* necessary to lead the Puritans to *endure* (135) the hardships, incident to *immigration* (295).

#### 69. CIN'G-O, I gird. CINC'T-UM, to gird.

##### 1. PRECINCT, limit.

1. Massasoit, wrapped in a gaudy blanket, and covered with a *profusion* (200) of *ornament* (353), came within the *precinct* of the Plymouth Settlement, and offered to make a treaty of peace.

#### 70. CI'N-IS, (CIN'ER-IS,) ashes.

##### 1. CINDERS, burnt masses.

1. We can easily distinguish anthracite from bituminous coal, by the *cinders* and ashes.

#### 71. CIR'C-US, a circle.

- |                                    |                                      |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. CIRCULATE, to move in a circle. | CIRCUITOUS, going round about, (54.) |
| 2. CIRCUIT, extent round about.    |                                      |
|                                    | CIRCULAR, like a circle. (12.)       |
|                                    | ENCIRCLE, to surround.               |

1. Fresh air and exercise cause the blood, to *circulate* more rapidly through the body.

2. To *facilitate* (152) the administration of justice, the *judiciary* (241) provides a judge for the *district* (506), if the *population* (400) is *dense* (112); but in less *populous* (400) portions of the country, one for each *circuit*.

#### 72. CI'V-IS, a citizen.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. CIVIC, relating to civil honors.               | 3. CIVILIZE, to reclaim from a savage state.    |
| 2. CIVILIAN, one versed in political affairs.     |   |
| 3. CIVILIZATION, the state of a civilized people. |   |
|   | CITIZEN, an inhabitant of a state or city. (4.) |
|   | CIVIL, relating to the community. (58.)         |

1. When the Duke of Monmouth was a *claimant* (74) for the throne, several cities in the south of England loaded him with *civic* honors.



2. The Secretary of State should not only be a *civilian*, but should be well versed in *military* (296) affairs.

3. The *civilization* of the United States has never tended to *civilize* the Indians, but rather to *extirpate* (505) them.

**73. CLANDESTI'N-US, secret.**

**1. CLANDESTINE, secret.**

1. William Penn was charged with making *clandestine* visits to James II., who was living in *seclusion* (77) in France.

**74. CLA'M-O, I cry out, I shout. CLAMA'T-UM, to cry out, to shout.**

1. ACCLAMATION, a shout expressive of assent.
2. DECLAMATION, exercise of public speaking.
3. RECLAIM, to reform.
4. PROCLAMATION, publication by authority.

4. DISCLAIM, to deny the possession of any character.
- CLAIMANT, one that demands a right. (72.)
- CLAMOROUS, loudly importunate, noisy. (68.)

1. In a *convention* (559) to *nominate* (334) a candidate for the Presidency, the nomination is sometimes made by *acclamation*, and sometimes by balloting.

2. Demosthenes made such strenuous efforts to overcome the defect in his *vocal* (580) organs, that at last he became a *model* (306) in *declamation*.

3. Many of the Virginians had previously led *vagrant* (554) lives, and Smith's efforts to *reclaim* them were useless.

4. The President, in his *proclamation*, was careful to *disclaim* any designs upon Mexico.

**75. CLA'R-US, clear, bright.**

**1. CLARION, a shrill trumpet.**

DECLARATION, a proclamation. (6.)

1. As the *clarion* sounded to *announce* (341) the return of the British from Concord, the *militia* (296) began to *collect* (253) at Lexington, determined to throw every *impediment* (380) in their way.

**76. CLAS'S-IS, a class.**

1. CLASSIC, CLASSICAL, relating to authors of the highest rank, such as Virgil, Homer, and Milton.

2. CLASSIFY, to arrange in classes.
3. CLASSIFICATION, arrangement in classes.

1. Milton must have been a *diligent* (253) student of *classic* writers, as his *juvenile* (245) pieces are *replete* (391) with *allusions* (273) to the Roman and Greek authors.

2. At the organization of the Government, it was necessary to *classify* the Senate.

3. The *classification* of the Senate gives at all times a large majority (278), *familiar* (156) with the mode of transacting business.

77. CLAU'D-O, or CLU'D-O, I shut, I close. CLAU'S-UM, or CLU'S-UM, to shut, to close.

- |                               |                              |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. SECLUDE, to shut up apart. | SECLUSION, retirement. (73.) |
| 2. PRECLUDE, to prevent.      | CONCLUSIVE, decisive. (47.)  |

1. The *Emperor* (229) Charles V. determined to *abdicate* (116), and *seclude* himself in a cloister, hoping to enjoy that *felicity* (163), which the possession of *imperial* (229) power was unable to impart.

2. In order to *preclude* the possibility of a Stuart coming to the throne, an act was passed settling the crown on Sophia. Henrietta, granddaughter of Charles I., determined to *protest* (529) against the act of succession.

78. CLE'MENS, (CLEMEN'T-IS,) mild, merciful.

INCLEMENT, stormy. (68.)	CLEMENCY, mercy. (57.)
--------------------------	------------------------

79. CLI'N-O, I bend, I lie down.

1. INCLINATION, propensity.

1. "If my son shows any *inclination* to dissent from the Church of England," said Admiral Penn, "I will not *hesitate* (216) to *disinherit* (217) him."

80. CLI'V-US, an ascent, a hill.

- |                           |                           |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. PROCLIVITY, proneness. | DECLIVITY, descent. (56.) |
| 2. ACCLIVITY, ascent.     |                           |

1. The *proclivity* of the Indians to the use of ardent spirits, tends to *deteriorate* (113) their character, and *reduce* (133) them to the lowest rank in *society* (486).

2. As the British *ascended* (465) the *acclivity*, Prescott ordered his men to reserve their fire, until the enemy should be in close proximity.

81. CO'DEX, (COD'IC-IS,) the trunk of a tree; a will.

- |                                     |   |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| 1. CODICIL, a supplement to a will. | CODE, a collection or digest of laws. (41.) |
|-------------------------------------|---|

1. King Richard's *procrastination* (91) in altering his will endangered the succession; but on his deathbed he added a *codicil*, giving the kingdom to his brother.

82. CO'L-O, I cultivate. CUL'T-UM, to cultivate.

- |                                     |                                   |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. CULTIVATE, to till.              | COLONIES, settlements abroad.(3.) |
| 2. COLONISTS, settlers in a colony. |                                   |

1. In the reign of Richard, a peasant employed to *cultivate* the lands of one of the barons, struck the coulter against some hard substance, which proved to be a *ponderous* (398) chest filled with money.

2. Had not Pocahontas given to one of the *colonists* an *intimation* (235) of the *inhuman* (220) plot to *exterminate* (525) the white race in Virginia, it would have been entirely destroyed.

83. CO'MES, (COM'IT-IS,) a companion.

1. COMITY, kindness of manner. | 2. CONCOMITANT, going with.

1. The *comity* shown by Louis XIV. to the *destitute* (485) James, would have been no *obstacle* (485) to the continuance of peace between England and France, had not Louis induced James to *invade* (553) Ireland.

2. The defeat at Long Island, with all the *concomitant* circumstances, was the cause of great *mental* (291) distress to every patriot.

84. CONCIL'I-UM, an assembly; a council.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. CONCILIATORY, fitted to allay<br>angry feelings. | COUNCIL, an assembly held for<br>consultation. (66.) |
| 2. CONCILIATING, winning to<br>friendship.          |  |

1. Many Tories, in 1775, fearing the *confiscation* (178) of their *property* (416), advocated *conciliatory* measures.


2. Wolsey, for some time after his arrest, cherished the *fallacious* (153) hope of *conciliating* the king.

85. CO'PI-A, plenty.

1. CORNUCOPIA, horn of plenty.

1. All the productions common to the *latitude* (249) of Alabama, are found in such abundance in that State, that a *cornucopia* was placed on the coat of arms.

86. CO'QU-O, I cook. COC'T-UM, to cook.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. CONCOCT, to devise.  | 2. DECOCTION, the act of boiling<br>anything to extract its vir-<br>tues. |
|  |   |

1. In the war of 1812, Tecumseh went south to *concoct* a scheme, for an *incursion* (103) into the *frontiers* (195) of Alabama and Georgia.

2. Whether tea should be prepared by infusion or *decoction*, is still a disputed question.

## 87. COR, (COR'D-IS,) the heart.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. CONCORDANCE, an index of words contained in the Bible. | 3. CORDIAL, anything that gladdens the heart. |
| 2. CORDIAL, sincere.                                      | 4. CORDIALITY, sincerity.                     |

1. By referring to a *Concordance*, it is easy to find any *text* (530) of Scripture.

2. William was received in the most *cordial* manner by the Parliament.

3. The best *cordial*, that Columbus could *administer* (299) to his discouraged men, was the cry of "Land ahead!"

4. William of Orange was received with great *cordiality* by the people of England.

## 88. COR'NU, a horn.

1. CORNET, a sort of trumpet.

1. When the immense *concourse* (103) were gathered together to *dedicate* (116) the *image* (228), which Nebuchadnezzar had set up, a herald was heard to *iterate* (237) the words, "At the *sound* (493) of the *cornet*, &c., ye fall down and worship."

## 89. CORO'N-A, a crown.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. CORONET, an inferior crown worn by the nobility. | 2. CORONER, an officer to inquire into the cause of violent deaths. |
| 1. CORONATION, the solemnity of crowning a king.    |   |

1. The *coronet* worn by Becket at the *coronation* was *resplendent* (500) with jewels.

2. Becket took *refuge* (197) in the *sanctuary* (458), supposing the assassins would not dare to *desecrate* (453) the sacred place; but even here he fell a *victim* (573) to their *insatiable* (463) desire for *vengeance* (574), and the *coroner* rendered a *verdict* (117) in accordance with the facts.

## 90. COR'P-US, (COR'POR-IS,) a body.

- |  |                               |
|--|-------------------------------|
| 1. CORPORAL, the lowest officer over a body of soldiers. | 4. CORPOREAL, not immaterial. |
| 2. CORPORATE, united into one.                           | 5. CORPULENT, bulky.          |
| 3. CORPORATION, a body politic.                          | 6. CORPUSCLE, a minute body.  |

1. "A corporal's guard" is an expression used to denote a small body of soldiers; about the number which would accompany a *corporal*.

2. When an association desire to become a *corporate* body, they apply to the Legislature for a charter.

3. In 1629, the king granted a charter to the Plymouth Colony, and the **corporation** received the name of the "Governor and Company of the Massachusetts Bay in New England."

4. So **sanctimonious** (458) was Becket, when he became Archbishop, that he appeared unconscious of the fact that he possessed a **corporeal** nature.

5. Henry the Eighth, towards the close of his life, became very **corpulent**.

6. On examining a **corpuscle** of blood, the aqueous part is found to **predominate** (127) over the solid portion.

#### 91. CRAS, to-morrow.

1. PROCRASTINATE, to put off. | PROCRASTINATION, deferring. (81.)

1. Lee intended to increase the guard, but, accustomed to *defer* (167) and **procrastinate**, he neglected it, and thus became *delinquent* (263) in duty, and suffered a long imprisonment.

#### 92. CRE'D-O, I believe. CRED'IT-UM, to believe.

1. CREDENCE, belief.

2. CREDIT, trust.

3. CREDIBLE, worthy of belief.

3. CREDENTIALS, those things which give title to belief.

4. CREDULOUS, apt to believe.

4. INCREDULITY, slowness of belief.

INCREDIBLE, not to be believed. (23.)

1. Arnold had appeared so *conscientious* (466) in the discharge of his duty, and so energetic in the *defence* (165) of Danbury, that few could give **credence** to the *report* (402) of his treason.

2. Such was the *reputation* (422) of Robert Morris, that, when Government **credit** was low, he could obtain on his own *security* (102) any amount of money required.

3. It seemed scarcely **credible**, that one of the *legation* (252) to France, although possessing the proper **credentials**, should not be received, while his *colleague* (252) was accepted.

4. **Credulous** people, owning lands in Virginia in 1609, gave up everything for the purpose of digging gold; and laughed at others for their **incredulity**.

#### 93. CRE'-O, I create. CREA'T-UM, to create.

1. CREATOR, God, the maker of all things.

1. CREATION, the act of bringing into existence.

2. RECREATIONS, amusements.

1. Dryden, in one of his poems, represents a *sapient* (461) *deist* (114) acknowledging God as the **creator**, but denying that he has given to man any *revelation* (558) of the **creation**.

2. Formerly, the higher classes in England devoted a great deal of time to *recreations*, calculated to *invigorate* (572) the constitution.

94. CRE'P-O, I sound, I rattle. CREP'IT-UM, to sound, to rattle.

1. DISCREPANCY, inconsistency. | 2. DECREPITUDE, feebleness.

1. There was a great *discrepancy* in the reports of the battle of Stillwater, as given by Gates and Arnold.

2. The *gradual* (207) decay of the body, and the *decrepitude* which years produce, is beautifully described by Shakespeare.

95. CRES'C-O, I grow. CRE'T-UM, to grow.

1. EXCRESCENCE, something grow- | INCREASE, to augment. (57.)  
ing out of another.

1. A nutgall is an *excrescence* of the oak; a small quantity will give a black *tint* (532).

96. CRI'MEN, (CRIM'IN-IS, a crime.

1. RECRIMINATION, return of one | 2. RECRIMINATE, to retort a  
accusation with another. | charge.  
CRIMINAL, an offender. (23.)

1. The constant quarrelling and *recrimination* of Mason and the people of New Hampshire continued until 1686, when Andross was made Governor of all New England.

2. Commodore Barron's *impulsive* (373) nature led him, when charged with cowardice, to *recriminate*, and from this, and *subsequent* (476) events, there resulted a duel, in which Decatur received a *mortal* (314) wound.

97. CRU'D-US, unripe, cruel.

1. CRUDE, unripe.

1. Fruit, which is wholesome in its *maturity* (285), will produce *indigestion* (203), if taken when *immature* (285), or in a *crude* state.

98. CRUX, (CRU'C-IS,) a cross.

1. CRUCIAL, severe. | 3. EXCRUCIATE, to put to severe  
2. EXCRUCIATING, extremely pain- | pain.  
ful.

1. To an ambitious man like Wolsey, the *crucial* trial was the *indignity* (120) cast upon him *personally* (379).

2. The Covenanters of Scotland were subjected to the most *excruciating* torture, to *extort* (535) from them a denial of their faith.

3. The Indians seemed to *exhaust* (219) their powers of invention, in devising means to *excruciate* their captives.

## 99. CU'B-O, or CUM'B-O, I lie down.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. ENCUMBER, to oppress with a burden. | 4. ENCUMBRANCE, a burden.              |
| 2. INCUMBENT, resting upon.            | SUCCUMB, sink under a difficulty. (3.) |
| 3. RECUMBENT, lying.                   |  |

1. The laws of England seemed designed to *encumber* the colonies, and provoke them to act on the *defensive* (165).

2. It is *incumbent* on every member of *Congress* (207), to *legislate* (256) in such a manner, as shall tend to *establish* (485) the *fundamental* (201) principles of our Government; viz., justice to all.

3. The *arrogant* (447) Duke of Monmouth, after his defeat in 1685, was glad to assume a *recumbent* position in a ditch, where he had time to repent of his *presumption* (512) and folly.

4. Those who contended in the Olympic Games, were careful to practise the strictest *temperance* (519), and to lay aside every *encumbrance*, that might impede their progress.

## 100. CUL'P-A, a fault.

- |                                    |                        |
|------------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. EXCULPATE, to clear from blame. | 2. CULPABLE, blamable. |
|------------------------------------|------------------------|

1. St. Clair hoped to *exculpate* himself, in the management of the expedition, which resulted in such a disastrous defeat.

2. The seizure of Osceola, under a flag of truce, was considered a most *culpable* and *fraudulent* (193) act.

## 101. CU'MUL-O, I heap up.

- |                          |                            |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. CUMULATIVE, piled up. | 2. ACCUMULATE, to heap up. |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|

1. As the evidence against Raleigh became more and more *cumulative*, no doubt existed, that he would be convicted.

2. The desire of Henry VII. to *accumulate* wealth, led him to undertake an *enterprise* (409), *similar* (482) to that of Columbus.

## 102. CU'RA, care.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. PROCUREMENT, the act of procuring.                          | 4. CURABLE, admitting of a remedy.                      |
| 2. CURIOUS, rare.  | ACCURATE, exact. (7.)                                   |
| 3. PROXY, agency of another.                                   | CURATE, a clergyman hired to do duty for another. (41.) |
| 4. SINECURE, a position which gives income without employment. | PROCURE, to obtain. (29.)                               |
|  | SECURITY, assurance. (92.)                              |

1. The *procurement* of a charter for Connecticut, from such a *volatile* (581) and *voluptuous* (583) monarch as Charles II., required great *tact* (517).

2. By a *fortuitous* (188) *circumstance* (485), Winthrop had in his possession a *curious* ring, the gift of Charles I. The king at first

ordered that the *application* (392) should receive a *negative* (328) answer, but, at sight of the ring, he was induced to *countermand* (280) the *order* (351), and to grant the charter.

3. The courtship of Charles II. having been performed by *proxy*, it is not remarkable that he did not find his wife very *congenial* (204).

4. The position of Smith, as Governor of Virginia, was no *sine-cure*; and fearing that the *contusion* (545), from which he was suffering, would be no longer *curable*, he returned to England.

### 103. CUR'R-O, I run. CUR'S-UM, to run.

- |                                    |                             |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. CURRENT, passing.               | 7. EXCURSION, expedition.   |
| 1. CURRENCY, money.                | 8. CAREER, course.          |
| 2. PRECURSOR, forerunner.          | 9. OCCURRENCE, event.       |
| 3. CURSORY, hasty.                 | CONCURRENCE, combination of |
| 4. COURIER, a messenger sent in    | circumstances. (15.)        |
| haste.                             | CONCOURSE, assembly of per- |
| 5. DISCOURSE, speech.              | sons. (88.)                 |
| 6. RECOURSE, application for help. | INCURSION, invasion. (86.)  |
| 6. SUCCOR, help in distress.       |                             |

1. The debasing of the *current* coins, or the counterfeiting of the *currency* of a country, is a crime, punishable with imprisonment and fine.

2. John, the *precursor* of Christ, is thought by many to have baptized by *immersion* (292).

3. On a *cursor*y examination, Columbus decided, that the land he had discovered was the East Indies; it was impossible for him to *realize* (441) the immense *extent* (520) of ocean, which lay between.

4. When the *courier* announced the surrender of Cornwallis, the aged doerkeeper of Congress, though usually *sedate* (471) and *dispassionate* (368), was so excited, that he fell dead.

5. An *extemporaneous* (519) *discourse* is generally more discursive, than one delivered from *manuscript* (282).

6. The ancient Britons suffered so dreadfully from the *predatory* (408) incursions of the Picts and Scots, that they had *recourse* to the Consul of Gaul, whom they besought, in the most *abject* (239) terms, to send *succor*.

7. Queen Victoria has, for many years, made a summer *excursion* to Balmoral; \* the *salubrity* (457) of the climate, and the *reverential* (562) affection of the people, make these visits very agreeable to the royal family.

8. The *career* of Columbus is an excellent *exemplification* (148) of the *transitory* (142) nature of worldly honor.

9. The bursting of the Peace-maker, in 1844, was a most lamentable *occurrence*.

---

\* Pronounced *Bal-mor'-al*.



## 104. CUR'V-US, crooked.

## 1. INCURVATE, to bend.

1. Persons engaged in *sedentary* (471) occupations, should be careful not to *incurvate* the spine, but to *maintain* (282) an erect posture.

## 105. CUS'T-OS, (CUSTO'D-IS,) a keeper.

## 1. CUSTODY, imprisonment.

1. In 1605, a *tremendous* (539) excitement was produced in England, by the discovery of a *conspiracy* (499) to destroy both houses of Parliament, by an *explosion* (389) of gunpowder. Guy Fawkes was taken into *custody*, and efforts were made to *implicate* (392) a peer of the realm.

## 106. CU'T-IS, the skin.

## 1. CUTANEOUS, affecting the skin.

1. The Jews greatly dreaded the *contagion* (517) of *cutaneous* diseases; they were, therefore, very careful not to *inhale* (218) the breath of a leper, or to come in contact with one in any way.

## 107. DAM'N-UM, harm, loss.

## 1. INDEMNIFY, to reimburse.

CONDEMN, to give sentence  
against. (63.)

1. The Spoliation Bill, paid by France in 1835, was intended to *indemnify* the United States, for injury done to her *commerce* (293) from 1794 to 1810.

## 108. DE'B-EO, I owe. DEB'IT-UM, to owe.

1. DEBTOR, the person who owes  
another.

## 2. DEBIT, to charge with debt.

1. The object of bankrupt laws, in reference to the *debtor*, should be, to secure to the *bankrupt* (451) an *absolute* (491) release from his *obligation* (260) to pay.

2. The king determined to *debit* John of Gaunt with the expenses of the war in Castile.

## 109. DE'C-EM, ten.

1. DECENNIAL, happening every  
ten years.

DUODECIMAL,\* reckoned by  
twelves.

2. DUODECIMO, a book in which the  
sheet is folded into 12 leaves.

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\* Some derivatives not inserted under their roots, will be found in Part I.

1. The *decennial* enumeration of our population, shows that the desire of the *immigrant* (295) is generally to *locate* (268) himself in the *interior* (235), rather than in the *maritime* (283) portions of the country.

2. Caxton, in the latter part of the fifteenth century, published books of all sizes, from the cumbersome *folio* (186), to the *duodecimo*, so *convenient* (559) to *peruse* (552).

#### 110. DE'CEN-S, becoming. DE'COR, grace.

- |                                   |                                      |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. DECENCY, propriety of conduct. | 3. DECORATE, to adorn.               |
| 2. DECORUM, propriety of manner.  | 4. INDECORUM, impropriety of manner. |

1. After the *deposition* (399) of Edward II., his treatment showed a total want of kindness, or even *decency*, and a determination to kill him by ill *usage* (552).

2. The attendants of Charles I. acted in his presence, with the greatest *decorum*.

3. To *decorate* St. Paul's, was the great delight of its architect, Sir Christopher Wren.

4. Cromwell's daughters treated him with such disrespect and *indecorum*, as to hasten his death.

#### 111. DENS, (DEN'T-IS,) a tooth.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. INDENTURE, a mutual agreement, a copy of which is held by each party. | 2. DENTAL, belonging to the teeth.             |
| 2. DENTIST, one who operates upon teeth.                                 | 3. INDENT, to cut into points or inequalities. |

1. In the reign of James I., the *indenture* of an apprentice, usually contained an express stipulation, of the amount of *servile* (479) labor to be performed, and the *quantity* (424) of beer to be drunk.

2. Formerly, the *dentist* and the barber were *identical* (226); the *ability* (215) to *extract* (538) a tooth, being the only *dental* knowledge necessary.

3. The power of water in motion to *indent* the land, is fully exemplified on the coast of Maine.

#### 112. DEN'S-US, thick, close.

- |                               |                           |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. CONDENSATION, compression. | 2. CONDENSE, to compress. |
| 1. DENSITY, compactness.      | DENSE, compact. (71.)     |

1. The application of cold, to *solidify* (488) a fluid, usually produces *condensation*; but in the case of ice, the *density* is not so great as in water.

2. In his writings, Milton was able to *generalize* (204), but he had no power to *condense*; consequently, his argumentative works are frequently prolix and tedious.

113. DETERIOR, worse.

1. DETERIORATION, the state of | DETERIORATE, to make worse.  
having grown worse. (80.)

1. The *deterioration* of Spain as a *nation* (324), is easily seen, if we *compare* (361) its present and past condition as a *naval* (326) power.

114. DE'-US, God.

DEITY, the nature and essence | DEIST, one who believes in God,  
of God. (50.) | but denies revelation. (93.)

115. DEX'TER, pertaining to the right hand.

1. DEXTERITY, expertness. | 2. DEXTEROUS, expert.

1. The jugglers of India exhibit a *dexterity*, in every *manœuvre* (282), which is perfectly marvellous.

2. Alexander, by a *dexterous* movement, seized the bridle of Bucephalus, and, by kind and gentle treatment, soon made him perfectly *tractable* (538).

116. DI'C-O, I devote, I show. DICA'T-UM, to devote, to show.

1. INDICATE, to show. | DEDICATE, to consecrate. (88.)  
2. INDICATION, token. | ABDICATE, to resign. (77.)

1. "Everything," says John Robinson, in his *diary* (118), "seems to *indicate* that we must leave Holland."

2. It is impossible to *surmount* (310) the difficulties of our *social* (486) position, which tend to *demoralize* (315) our children; every *indication* of Providence points to America as our refuge.

117. DI'C-O, I say. DIC'T-UM, to say.

1. DICTION, style.	9. DICTATE, to give directions authoritatively.
2. DICTATORIAL, overbearing.	9. INTERDICT, to prohibit.
3. CONTRADICTION, opposition.	10. INDITE, to compose.
4. CONTRADICTORY, in opposition to.	11. DICTATOR, a Roman magis- trate.
5. INDICT, to charge by formal accusation.	12. DICTIONARY, a vocabulary.
6. MALEDICTION, curse.	PREDICT, foretell. (14.)
7. EDICT, proclamation.	VERDICT, decision. (89.)
8. PREDICABLE, capable of being affirmed.	

1. To *acquire* (428) a pure *diction*, read the works of the "Augustan Age" of English *literature* (267).

2. The disposition of Henry VIII. was irascible, and his manner *dictatorial*.

3. When an invalid, Henry VIII. was as *fierce* (166) as a lion, and would not endure the slightest *contradiction*.

4. Catharine Parr, the last wife of Henry VIII., was generally able to *mollify* (308) him; but one day she gave him an answer, which was *contradictory* to some of his opinions.

5. Enraged by what he considered the *arrogance* (447) of Catharine, and incited by the *insinuation* (484) of Bishop Gardiner, that it was *derogatory* (447) to the *conjugal* (242) relation, to allow such an act, Henry ordered the Chancellor to *indict* her.

6. The *prudent* (571) and *sagacious* (454) Catharine, managed the matter so adroitly, that the malice of the king was directed against the Bishop, on whom he pronounced a bitter *malediction*.

7. Every *avocation* (580) in France, suffered from the extensive migration, which took place, when Louis XIV. was induced to *revoke* (580) the *edict* of Nantes.

8. "The *rotundity* (448) of the earth," said Columbus, "is *predictable* on three facts, *obvious* (570) to all; *deride* (442) as you please, but give me what is *indispensable* (374) to the undertaking, and I will *demonstrate* (311) the truth of what I assert."

9. Innocent III. claimed the right to *dictate* in the election of a Cardinal. King John refusing to obey, the Pope determined to *interdict* the exercise of all religious rites.

10. W. H. Prescott, notwithstanding his blindness, was able to *indite* such *erudite* (449) works, as the History of Ferdinand and Isabella, History of Mexico, &c. &c.

11. Sylla, the *dictator*, determined to *liberate* (257) 10,000 slaves, and *exempt* (140) them from service to the state, that they might be made *subservient* (479) to his own exaltation.

12. To learn how to use a word correctly, consult a good *dictionary*, such as Webster's or Worcester's Unabridged, which not only gives the meaning, but a sentence containing the word, as a model.

### 118. DI'-ES, a day.

1. DIURNAL, daily.

2. DIAL, face of a timepiece.

2. MERIDIAN, noon.

3. POST-MERIDIAN, (P. M.,) in the afternoon.

DIARY, a journal. (116.)

1. The *diurnal* rotation of the earth upon its axis, produces the change of day and night. The revolution of the earth around the sun, with the inclination of the axis, produces the *diversity* (565) of temperature.

2. At all places between the polar circles, in the same *longitude* (269), the sun *dial* will indicate the *meridian* at the same *instant* (485).

3. When it is six o'clock, ante-meridian, in Philadelphia, it is six o'clock, *post-meridian*, at our antipodes.

119. DIG'IT-US, a finger; a finger's breadth.

1. DIGIT, any one of the figures from 1 to 9.

1. Is the cipher to be considered a *digit*? No; there are but nine digits.

120. DIG'N-US, worthy.

1. DIGNIFY, to advance to honor.

DIGNITY, nobleness. (40.)

2. CONDIGN, merited.

INDIGNITY, insult. (98.)

3. DEIGN, condescend.

INDIGNANT, angry and disgusted. (68.)

4. DISDAIN, to contemn.

1. The Queen determined to *dignify* the architect of the Crystal Palace, by making him a Baronet.

2. Immediately upon the arrest of André, a *conference* (167) was held, and it was decided, that *condign* punishment must be visited on all concerned.

3. Many, who would not *deign* to notice Columbus, except to *denounce* (341) him, as a *visionary* (571) enthusiast, when he left Spain, were willing to *ennoble* (334) him, on his return.

4. To *disdain* the poor, because of their poverty, is to *reflect* (181) dishonor on the Creator.

121. DILU'VI-UM, a deluge.

ANTEDILUVIANS, those who lived before the flood. (2.)

122. DISCIP'UL-US, a learner.

1. DISCIPLINE, training.

| DISCIPLE, a follower. (64.)

1. *Parental* (363) *discipline* was formerly so *rigid* (443), that a child was not allowed to sit, in presence of the *parent* (363), without permission.

123. DI'V-US, a god; God.

1. DIVINATION, foretelling.

| 3. DIVINE, a theologian.

2. DIVINE, of the essence and nature of God.

DIVINITY, the science of divine things. (38.)

1. He must be wise indeed, who can practise *divination* from the *sediment* (471) of a coffee-cup.

2. The idea of the existence of a *divine* being, seems to be *innate* (324) in the human mind.

3.\* Dr. Biles, a celebrated *divine* of Boston, was noted for his humor. In order to *illuminate* (276) the darkness of their streets, the Selectmen of Boston had imported lamps from England, which, according to the *usual* (552) practice, they proceeded to *suspend* (374) from the lamp-posts, by chains. There was, at this time, a religious *sect* (469), called "New Lights." One of these, a *matron* (284), noted for her *illiberality* (257), had annoyed the doctor with her *loquacity* (270) and *inquisitive* (428) disposition. Meeting this lady one day, the following *colloquy* (270) took place:—"Madam, have you heard the *important* (402) news?" "News! What news?" "I do not wish to *grieve* (211) you," said the doctor; "but a number of 'New Lights' arrived this morning, and the Selectmen have ordered them all to be put in irons!" "Doctor, are you certain of this?" "Madam," said the doctor, with *imperturbable* (546) *gravity* (211), "I can *testify* (529) to the truth of the statement, for I saw one of them myself. But, remember, this is entirely *confidential* (171)." "Certainly," said madam; and, with an *abrupt* (451) "good-bye," the lady hurried off to spread the intelligence.

124. DO, I give. DA'T-UM, to give.

- |                        |                        |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. RENDER, to furnish. | CONDITION, state. (3.) |
| 2. DONATE, to give.    |                        |
| 3. DONOR, giver.       |                        |

1. When the French Government was unwilling to *render* any aid, Lafayette offered his services to the American cause.

2. Congress, *grateful* (210) for this *generous* (204) conduct, determined to *donate* to him a large tract of land.

3. The city of Philadelphia is greatly indebted to Franklin, who was the *donor* of a large collection of books, the nucleus of the Philadelphia *Library* (258).

125. DO'C-EO, I teach. DOC'T-UM, to teach.

- |                                    |   |
|------------------------------------|---|
| 1. DOCILITY, teachableness.        | DOCTOR, one who has received a diploma from a University or College, authorizing him to practise and teach. (38.) |
| 2. DOCTRINE, that which is taught. |   |
| 3. DOCILE, teachable.              |   |
- DOCUMENT, a paper containing evidence. (3.)

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\* When scholars are required to combine a single word, which is contained in a long paragraph, they should endeavor to make a clear, distinct statement (containing the word), similar to the model given; thus, suppose the word is "*colloquy*." Dr. Biles, meeting a very *loquacious* lady, a witty *colloquy* took place. Or, suppose the word to be "*imperturbable*";—Dr. Biles could preserve the most *imperturbable gravity*, while saying the funniest things.

1. Many touching scenes are described in the *domestic* (129) life of Charles I. His most *inveterate* (569) enemy longed to *condole* (126) with him, in the *grief* (211) occasioned by the death of his little daughter, whose *docility* and *ingenuousness* (204) had won the love of all who knew her.

2. Many Pagans admit the *doctrine*, that a part of man is *immortal* (314), even though they believe in the *annihilation* (331) of the body.

3. A *docile* disposition in *infancy* (158) and youth, is the best indication of a learned old age.

126. DO'LE-O, I grieve; I am in pain.

CONDOLE, to sympathize with the grief of another. (125.)	DOLEFUL, sorrowful. (50.)
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127. DOM'IN-US, a master; a lord.

1. DOMINION, sovereign power.	DOMINEER, to rule with insolence. (14.)
1. DOMINANT, governing.	
DOMINATION, tyranny. (47.)	
	PREDOMINATE, to prevail over. (90.)

1. When the Colonies determined to throw off the *dominion* of Great Britain, the *dominant* power in Boston, held Tory principles.

128. DO'M-O, I subdue, I tame. DOM'IT-UM, to subdue, to tame.

INDOMITABLE, not to be subdued. (53.)

129. DO'M-US, a house, a home.

1. DOMESTICATE, to accustom to the residence of man.	DOMESTIC, belonging to the family. (125.)
2. DOMICILE, mansion.	

1. A man found a serpent in a *dormant* (130) or *torpid* (534) state, and took it home, intending to *domesticate* it; but he soon had reason to *repent* (376) of his folly.

2. Having *indubitable* (132) proof, that the king was *implacable* (386), Wolsey resigned his *splendid* (500) *domicile*, and, *disconsolate* (489) and *dejected* (239), sought the *hospitality* (223) of Leicester Abbey, where he died.

130. DOR'M-IO, I sleep. DORMI'T-UM, to sleep.

DORMANT, insensible. (129.)	DORMITORY, a sleeping-room. (54.)
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131. DOR'S-UM the back.

1. ENDORSE, to write one's name on the back of a paper.

1. To *transfer* (167) a *promissory* (305) note, it is necessary for the one in whose favor it is drawn, to *endorse* it.

## 132. DU'BI-US, doubtful.

DUBIOUS, uncertain. (57.)

INDUBITABLE, not to be doubted.  
(129.)

## 133. DU'C-O, I lead. DUC'T-UM, to lead.

1. DUCTILE, capable of being  
drawn into a wire.

2. CONDUIT, a water-pipe.

3. CONDUCE, tend.

4. ADDUCE, to bring forward.

4. DEDUCE, infer.

CONDUCT, behavior. (3.)

EDUCATE, to bring up. (68.)

INDUCE, to persuade by present-  
ing motives. (3.)

INTRODUCTORY, preliminary. (39.)

PRODUCE, to bear. (15.)

REDUCE, to bring down. (80.)

1. The *ductile* quality of gold, enables the artificer to *attenuate* (523) it in a most remarkable degree.2. A *conduit*, intended to *supply* (391) Jerusalem with water, was made *impervious* (570), by a cement, known only to the ancients.3. Public schools *conduce* to *morality* (315), when scholars are taught, that it is *dishonest* (221) to injure property, belonging to the State.4. We are accustomed to *adduce* the tax upon tea, as the cause of the Revolution, but there were many other acts of *oppression* (410), from which we can *deduce* the righteousness of the war.

## 134. DU'-O, two.

1. DUPLICATE, twofold.

DUEL, a combat between two.  
(36.)

DUPLICITY, deception. (53.)

1. *Duplicate* copies of letters had to be written by *manual* (282) labor, until a machine was *invented* (559), which saves this *labcrious* (246) *operation* (349).

## 135. DU'R-US, hard.

1. DURABLE, lasting.

2. DURATION, continuance.

3. OB DURACY, hardness of heart.

ENDURE, to bear. (68.)

OBDURATE, stubborn. (52.)

1. So *durable* are some kinds of wood, that there are stone bridges in a state of *dilapidation* (248), while the wooden piles, on which they rest, are in a good state of *preservation* (479).2. Who can *comprehend* (409) the *duration* of Eternity? Or even the *infinite* (176) distance that exists between us and the nearest *constellation*? (502).3. Such was the *obduracy* exhibited by Ravallac, the murderer of "Good King Henry," that, when the Court *sentenced* (473) him to



be torn limb from limb, by four horses, the populace sent up a shout of *applause* (389), and witnessed his *contortions* (535), without the slightest desire to *mitigate* (304) his sufferings.

136. EB'RI-US, drunken.

- |   |  |  |
|---|--|--|
| 1. INEBRIATE, an habitual drunkard. (36.) |  | SOBRIETY, freedom from intoxication. (57.) |
|---|--|--|

1. A home for the *inebriate*, in which he will have no *temptation* (522) to *intemperance* (519), is one of the *noble* (334) charities of the age.

137. Æ'D-ES, a house; a building.

- |                                     |  |                            |
|-------------------------------------|--|----------------------------|
| 1. EDIFY, to build up in knowledge. |  | EDIFICE, a building. (47.) |
|-------------------------------------|--|----------------------------|

1. The study of history, whether *profane* (157) or sacred, tends to *edify* and enlarge the mind.

138. E'D-O, I eat.

1. EDIBLE, eatable.

1. "What articles are *edible*?" *inquires* (428) the *naturalist* (324). "Rats and birds'-nests," says the Chinaman. "Frogs," says the Frenchman. "Rancid oil," says the Esquimaux. "Old cheese," says the Englishman. Yet all these are *disgusting* (214) to persons not accustomed to them.

139. E'GO, I.

- |   |  |                               |
|---|--|-------------------------------|
| 1. EGOTISM, talking much of one's self. |  | EGOTISTICAL,* self-conceited. |
|---|--|-------------------------------|

1. In the first person, the plural *we* is often used, for the singular *I*, by editors, reviewers, governors, &c., to avoid the appearance of *egotism*.

140. E'M-O, I buy. EMP'T-UM, to buy.

- |  |  |                            |
|--|--|----------------------------|
| 1. EXEMPTION, freedom from that to which others are subject. |  | 3. REDEEM, to ransom.      |
| 2. PEREMPTORY, decisive.                                     |  | 3. REDEMPTION, ransom.     |
|  |  | EXEMPT, to release. (117.) |

1. Only two (Enoch and Elijah) of the human race, have had *exemption* from *mortality* (314).

2. The command to General Scott, to proceed to Mexico, was so *peremptory*, that delay was impossible.

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\* The sentence given to show the use of "*egotism*," would, with a slight change, show the use of "*egotistical*;" thus:—"To avoid appearing **egotistical**." Scholars can frequently derive the use of one part of speech, from the model, which is given for another.

3. Richard, the "Lion-Hearted," was held in such high esteem, that the English gladly melted the silver, in the churches and monasteries, to obtain the sum necessary to *redeem* him, (or, "for his *redemption*.")

#### 141. Æ'MUL-US, a rival.

1. EMULATION, rivalry.

| 2. EMULATE, strive to equal.

1. The *pleasure* (386) afforded by the possession of knowledge, ought to produce sufficient *emulation* among scholars; and the *expediency* (380) of offering any other inducement, is much disputed by writers on the subject.

2. The youth of America should *emulate* the noble character of Lincoln, in *integrity* (234), *honesty* (221), and *self-sacrifice* (152).

#### 142. E'-O, I go. I'T-UM, to go.

1. AMBIENT, floating on all sides.

2. EXIT, departure.

3. INITIAL, placed at the beginning.

4. INITIATE, to introduce.

4. INITIATION,\* introduction..

5. OBITUARY, relating to the decease of a person.

6. SEDITION, insurrection.

7. TRANSITION, change.

AMBITION, desire for advancement. (57.)

TRANSITORY, passing quickly away. (103.)

1. It is related of Constantine, that a flaming cross *appeared* (362) to him in the heavens, and that, through the *ambient* air, there came a voice, saying, "By *this*, conquer."

2. The *exit* of some of the Royal Governors from the Colonies, was marked by acts, calculated to *inflame* (180) the minds of the people.

3. When a word begins with two consonants, the sounds of which will not coalesce, the *initial consonant* (493) is silent; as, knife.

4. The ancient alchemists, before consenting to *initiate*\* a novice into the mysteries of their craft, required him to make a solemn *asseveration* (480), never to *divulge* (587) its secrets.

5. The *obituary* notices of Lord Brougham,† in 1839, were so *laudatory* (251), that some thought he *originated* (352) the false report of his own death, in order to see what *contemporary* (519) writers would say of him.

6. William Penn was known to *correspond* (501) with James II., and, consequently, was accused of *sedition*.

7. If no *translucent* (276) atmosphere surrounded the earth, the *transition* from darkness to light, would be so sudden, as to blind us.

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\* Or:—"before consenting to the *initiation* of a novice" &c.

† Brougham, pronounced *broo'-am*, or *broo'm*.

143. E'QU-US, a horse.

- |  |                                   |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| 1. EQUESTRIAN, pertaining to horsemanship. | 2. EQUIPAGE, attendance, retinue. |
|--|-----------------------------------|

1. *Equestrian* exercises are *promotive* (316) of health and *vivacity* (579), and are *invaluable* (555) for those who are *convalescent* (555).

2. In 1832, a handsome *equipage* was provided, and Black Hawk, with other chiefs, was conducted through some of the principal cities of the United States. The naturally *taciturn* (516) character of the Indian race, prevented any expression of *opinion* (347); but it was *evident* (571), that they felt it useless to contend longer with such a powerful Government.

144. Æ'QU-US, equal, just.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. ADEQUATE, equal to.                                     | 6. EQUIVOCATE, to use words in a deceptive manner. |
| 2. EQUATION, an expression of equality between quantities. | 7. INIQUITY, wickedness.                           |
| 3. EQUILIBRIUM, equal force.                               | 8. EQUALIZE, to make alike in amount or degree.    |
| 4. EQUITY, justice.  |  |
| 5. EQUIVALENT, that which is of equal value.               |  |

1. In 1779, Prevost threatened Charleston; although Lincoln's force was not *adequate* to the emergency, yet he hastened to its relief.

2. An *equation* is not altered, if you *perform* (187) the same operation on both sides; as,  $6 + 2 = 2 + 4 + 2$ ; take away 2 from both sides, and we have  $6 = 2 + 4$ .

3. The cultivation of the *intellect* (253), tends to preserve the *equilibrium* of the mental and physical powers.

4. "The judicial power shall extend to all cases, in law and *equity*, arising under this Constitution."

5. William Penn determined to take nothing from the Indians, without returning an *equivalent*.

6. Nathan Hale was able to *penetrate* (377) into the very heart of the British camp, but, on his return, was *apprehended* (409), and carried before the Provost. Scorning to *equivocate*, Hale, when asked, "Are you a spy?" simply gave an *affirmative* (177) answer.

7. The *iniquity* of the massacre of Wyoming, in 1778, has made the name of Col. John Butler, *infamous* (154).

8. Congress has made an effort to *equalize* the bounties paid to the soldiers.

145. ER'R-O, I wander. ERRA'T-UM, to wander.

- |   |                             |
|---|-----------------------------|
| 1. ERRATIC, deviating from the usual way. | 2. ERRONEOUS, incorrect.    |
|   | 3. ABERRATION, a wandering. |

1. The *erratic* course of George III., greatly surprised the nation, until it was known that all the *premonitory* (309) symptoms of *insanity* (460) had appeared.

2. Until Columbus proved it to be *erroneous*, the opinion was *prevalent* (555), that the earth was a level plain.

3. *Aberration* of mind, was formerly attributed to *lunar* (274) influences, and was, therefore, called *lunacy* (274).

#### 146. Æ'STIM-O, I value.

- |                                 |                                  |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. ESTIMATE, to compute.        | 3. INESTIMABLE, above all price. |
| 2. ESTIMABLE, worthy of esteem. | ESTIMATION, opinion. (58.)       |

1. It is hardly possible to *estimate*, properly, the value of the territory acquired by the treaty of Guadaloupe Hidalgo.

2. The *estimable* character of Rose Standish, *consort* (494) of Miles Standish, made her generally beloved in the Plymouth Colony.

3. The *inestimable* "right to a speedy and *public* (400) trial, by an impartial *jury* (243) of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed," is a right belonging to the people, as *individuals* (571), and not *delegated* (252) by them to the National or State Government.

#### 147. Æ'V-UM, an age.

- |                                       |   |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| 1. COEVAL, existing at the same time. | LONGEVITY, uncommonly long duration of life. (2.) |
| 2. PRIMEVAL, primitive.               |   |

1. If, in a *stratum* (503) of *granite* (209), we find the bones of a *quadruped* (380), or *biped* (380), it is fair to *infer* (167), that those animals were *coeval* with the rocks.

2. Milton gives, in "Paradise Lost," a *vivid* (579) description of the earth in its *primeval* state.

#### 148. EXEM'PL-UM, a pattern.

- |   |                                       |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| 1. EXEMPLIFY, to illustrate by example.         | EXEMPLARY, worthy of imitation. (28.) |
| 2. EXEMPLAR, a model to be imitated.            | EXEMPLIFICATION, illustration. (103.) |
| 3. SAMPLE, specimen.<br>EXAMPLE, pattern. (57.) | UNEXAMPLED, without precedent. (58.)  |

1. The *proficiency* (152) which Milton exhibited at College, served to *exemplify* the principle, that "ATTENTION IS THE SECRET OF SUCCESS."

2. The munificent charities of Mr. Peabody, and his noble character, make him worthy to be held up as an *exemplar*.

3. When, in 1791, a *sample* of anthracite coal was brought from the mines, people treated with *derision* (442) the idea, that it was *inflammable* (180).

149. EX'TER-US, outer, foreign.

- 1 EXTERIOR, the outer part.
- 2 EXTERNAL, outward.

3. EXTRANEOUS, not belonging to a thing.
4. EXTREMITY, the utmost point.

1. The first *view* (571) of the *exterior* of St. Peter's, usually disappoints the spectator.

2. The *Supreme* (513) Being judges not by the *external* appearance, nor by the *stature* (485), nor by the *countenance* (521), but by the heart.

3. As there was no surgeon, able to *probe* (414) the wound of Smith, and remove any *extraneous* matter, he was obliged, in 1609, to seek *medical* (286) aid in England.

4. During the *famine* (155), which followed the departure of Smith, the colonists were reduced to such *extremity*, that they *devoured* (585) not only the bodies, but also the skins, of horses.

150. FAB'RIC-O, I make or frame.

1. FABRIC, manufactured cloth.
2. FABRICATE, to manufacture.

1. For the beautiful *fabric*, called silk, whose soft and pliable *texture* (530) makes it so suitable for articles of clothing, we are indebted to a little worm.

2. The object of a tariff, is to induce the inhabitants of a country to *fabricate* everything they *use* (552).

151. FA'CI-ES, a face.

1. DEFACE, to disfigure.
2. EFFACE, expunge.

2. FACE, countenance.

1. To *deface* a building, or its enclosure, by *scribbling* (467) upon it, drawing any *figure* (175), or by whittling, is a *vulgarism* (587), of which no person, having the slightest *pretension* (520) to *gentility* (204), would be guilty.

2. A young man, having been guilty of some *immoral* (315) act, Washington deemed it his duty to *remonstrate* (311) with him; when the youth, greatly incensed, actually spit in his *face*. With the most *perfect* (152) equanimity, Washington wiped it off, saying, "Young man I wish you could *efface* the guilt from your soul, as easily as I can wipe this *insult* (456) from my *face*."

## 152. FA'CI-O, I do or make. FAC'T-UM, to do or make.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. FACTION, a party opposed to the Government.</li> <li>1. EFFECTED, produced.</li> <li>2. AFFECTATION, artificial appearance.</li> <li>3. EFFICACIOUS, accomplishing the object.</li> <li>4. OFFICIATE, perform the duties of the office.</li> <li>5. INFECT, taint with disease.</li> <li>6. SURFEITED, ate to satiety.</li> <li>7. DIFFICULTIES, embarrassments.</li> <li>8. DEFECTIVE, deficient.</li> <li>9. PONTIFF, the pope.</li> </ol> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>AFFECTION, love. (4.)</li> <li>COUNTERFEIT, forgery. (18.)</li> <li>DEFECTION, the act of abandoning a cause to which one is bound by duty. (25.)</li> <li>FACILITATE, to make easy. (71.)</li> <li>FACILITY, dexterity. (18.)</li> <li>MANUFACTURE, fabrication. (25.)</li> <li>PERFECT, complete. (151.)</li> <li>PROFICIENCY, advance in the acquisition of knowledge. (148.)</li> <li>SACRIFICE, devotion. (141.)</li> <li>SUFFICIENT, adequate. (3.)</li> </ol> |
|--|---|

1. In 1645, a *faction*, headed by Clayborne, caused much *disturbance* (546) in Maryland. Clayborne *effected* his purpose, by *defamatory* (154) charges against Calvert, and by *representing* (511) himself as the *assertor* (477) of the rights of the settlers.

2. When Pocahontas was in England, her simplicity, and freedom from *affectation*, won the love of all.

3. When a person has swallowed poison, the most *efficacious* *remedy* (286) at hand, is *usually* (552) the white of an egg, which *neutralizes* (330) the poison; or mustard, in warm water, to produce nausea.

4. If the President and Vice-President are both *disqualified* (423) to perform the duties of the office, then the presiding officer of the Senate shall act as President; and if he is unable, then the Speaker of the House shall *officiate*.

5. Travellers coming from a distance, are frequently obliged to submit to *quarantine* (426), lest they should *infect* the city.

6. Alexander, the Conqueror of the world, having *surfeited* himself, died, a *glutton* (206) and a drunkard.

7. Arnold's *pecuniary* (372) *difficulties* led him to *peculate* (372) the public funds, and to *defraud* (193) the Government of *enormous* (333) sums.

8. So *defective* were the Articles of Confederation, that they gave Congress no power to tax the people, or provide for the expenses of the Government.

9. When the Roman *Pontiff* refused to sanction the divorce of Catharine of Arragon, Henry called a parliament, which declared the King's *supremacy* (513) in England.

## 153. FAL'L-O, I deceive. FAL'S-UM, to deceive.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. FALLIBLE, liable to err.</li> <li>2. FALSIFY, violate.</li> </ol> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>FALLACIOUS, deceitful. (84.)</li> <li>FALLACY, deceitfulness. (40.)</li> </ol> |
|---|---|

1. The *penitentiary* (376), *constructed* (507) in every large community, proves that man is *fallible*.

2. Whether Mr. Erskine really did *falsify* the instruction of his Government, in 1809, we know not; but the refusal of the British Government to repeal the injurious decrees, was an act which gave great *umbrage* (548) to the American people.

#### 154. FA'M-A, fame.

- |  |                                |
|--|--------------------------------|
| 1. FAMOUS, renowned.                               | DEFAMATORY, slanderous. (152.) |
| 1. DEFAME, to injure one's reputation maliciously. | INFAMOUS, detestable. (144.)   |
|  | INFAMY, public reproach. (40.) |

1. After the surrender of Burgoyne, which rendered Gates so *famous*, the most persistent attempts were made to *defame* Washington.

#### 155. FA'M-ES, hunger.

- |                              |                                  |
|------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. FAMISH, to die of hunger. | FAMINE, scarcity of food. (149.) |
|------------------------------|----------------------------------|

1. After the battle of Flatbush, in 1776, General Woodhull was allowed to *famish* in a British prison.

#### 156. FAMIL'I-A, a family.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. FAMILIARITY, intimate acquaintance. | 2. FAMILIARIZE, to make well known by converse. |
|  | FAMILIAR, acquainted. (76.)                     |

1. Sumpter's *familiarity* with the whole of South Carolina, enabled him, in 1780, to defeat Irwin at Hanging Rock, Wemyss at Broad River, and Tarleton at Blackstock.

2. It is easy to *familiarize* one's self to scenes of distress and suffering.

#### 157. FA'N-UM, a temple.

- |                           |                              |
|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. PROFANE, to desecrate. | FANATIC, enthusiastic. (57.) |
|                           | PROFANE, secular. (137.)     |

1. A man's hand, tracing unknown characters on the wall, might well *terrify* (528) a monarch, who had dared to *profane* the vessels of the sanctuary, by using them in a *convivial* (579) assembly.

#### 153. FA'-RI, to be spoken. FA'T-US, spoken.

- |                             |                                |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. FATAL, mortal.           | AFFABILITY, kindness of manner |
| 2. PREFACE, introduction.   | in conversation. (40.)         |
| 3. PREFATORY, introductory. | INFANCY, childhood. (125.)     |

1. At the taking of Quebec, by the English, in 1759, Wolfe and Montcalm received *fatal* wounds.

2. Bunyan, in the work which alone was sufficient to *immortalize* (314) his name, says, in his *preface*, that, in answer to the *query* (428), "Shall I *print* (410) my book," —

"Some said, 'John, print it.' Others said, 'Not so.'  
Some said, 'It might do good.' Others said, 'No!'"

3. In 1765, while the Virginia Legislature were discussing the Stamp Act, Patrick Henry rose to speak. After some *prefatory* remarks, scarcely *relevant* (255) to the subject, he suddenly poured forth a torrent of bitter *denunciation* (341) against the British Government, and avowed his firm conviction that the mother country had no *legitimate* (256) power to tax the Colonies.

#### 159. FARI'N-A, meal.

1. FARINA, the flour of any species of corn. | 1. FARINACEOUS, consisting of meal.

1. During the war, large quantities of *farinaceous* food, such as oat-meal, *farina*, corn-starch, &c., were required for the sick soldiers.

#### 160. FES'S-UM, to own, to declare.

1. PROFESSED, claimed.

1. Tyler, although elected by a party, who *professed* to be in favor of a United States Bank, vetoed two bills rechartering the Bank, its charter having *expired* (499) in 1836.

#### 161. FE'BR-IS, a fever.

1. FEVERISH, affected by fever. | 1. FEBRILE, pertaining to fever.

1. In 1799, Washington, while *superintending* (520) his *plantation* (387), took a cold, which produced *inflammation* (180) of the throat, and a *feverish* condition of the whole system. Every effort was made to subdue the *inflammatory* (180) and *febrile* symptoms, but it was of no avail; the disease proved *irremediable* (286), and he died in a few hours.

#### 162. FŒ'D-US, (FŒD'ER-IS,) a league, or covenant.

1. CONFEDERACY, a number of States united by a league. | 2. CONFEDERATE, one joined with others in a league.  
1. FEDERAL, pertaining to a covenant.

1. Under the *Confederacy*, the Congress had no power to levy a tax; while the *Federal* Constitution declares that "Congress has power to lay and collect taxes, duties, *imposts*" (399).



2. Blannerhasset was charged with being a *confederate* of Aaron Burr, in the attempt to form a western empire.

163. FE'L-IX, (FELI'C-IS,) happy.

- |                                 |                            |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. FELICITOUS, happy.           | FELICITY, happiness. (77.) |
| 2. FELICITATE, to congratulate. |                            |

1. The *felicitous* condition of the Wyoming Colony, so remote from the *commotion* (316) of the war, made them disregard the danger of their *defenceless* (165) position, until too late to remedy it.

2. After the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle,\* the colonists had scarcely time to *felicitate* themselves on the restoration of peace, when hostilities again commenced.

164. FEM'IN-A, a woman.

- |                              |                                 |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. EFFEMINATE, unmanly.      | FEMININE, pertaining to the fe- |
| 2. EFFEMINACY, womanly deli- | male sex. (41.)                 |
| cacy.                        |                                 |

1. Nothing but *confusion* (200) and *turbulence* (546) could result from the reign of a sovereign, so *effeminate*, *dilatory* (167), and careless, as Charles II.

2. Men of *sagacity* (454) assert, that, when a people become very *prosperous* (498), they are in great danger of *effeminacy*.

165. FEN'D-O, I strike. FEN'S-UM, to strike.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. DEFENDANT, one who makes a defence in a prosecution.                        | DEFENCELESS, destitute of protection. (163.) |
| 2. FENDER, a metallic frame to hinder coals of fire from rolling on the floor. | DEFEND, to protect. (48.)                    |
| DEFENCE, protection. (92.)   | DEFENSIVE, resisting attack. (99.)           |
|  | OFFENCE, crime. (23.)                        |
|  | OFFENSIVE, aggressive. (25.)                 |

1. In 1680, a suit was brought by Andross, for the *possession* (471) of New Jersey. Sir William Jones decided against Andross, and in favor of the *defendant*.

2. It is related of a Spanish monarch, that, being seated too near the *fender* for *comfort* (189), and no attendant being at hand, the *exquisite* (428) *formality* (187) of court etiquette would not allow him to move himself. He was, therefore, nearly roasted.

166. FE'R-A, a wild beast.

- |                          |                         |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| FEROCIOUS, savage. (14.) | FIERCE, furious. (117.) |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|

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\* Pronounced *aks-la-sha-pel'*.

167. FE'R-O, I bear, I carry. LA'T-UM, to bear, to carry.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. CONFER, to consult one with another.</li> <li>2. DEFERENCE, a yielding of judgment out of respect to another.</li> <li>3. ELATE, to render proud by success.</li> <li>3. DILATE, enlarge upon.</li> <li>4. PROFFER, to offer.</li> <li>4. OBLATION, a sacrifice.</li> <li>5. PREFERENCE, predilection.</li> <li>5. RELATIVE, kinsman.</li> <li>6. TRANSLATE, to interpret into another language.</li> <li>7. PESTIFEROUS, producing the plague.</li> </ol> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>CONFERENCE, a meeting for consultation. (120.)</li> <li>DEFER, to put off. (91.)</li> <li>DILATORY, disposed to put off. (164.)</li> <li>INFER, to draw a conclusion. (147.)</li> <li>LEGISLATURE, the law-making power. (6.)</li> <li>REFERENCE, relation. (4.)</li> <li>RELATION, connection. (47.)</li> <li>SUFFERING, distress. (34.)</li> <li>TRANSFER, to convey to another. (131.)</li> <li>VOCIFEROUS, making loud vocal sounds. (31.)</li> </ol> |
|--|--|

1. When Harrison marched against the Indians, in 1811, they asked that an *opportunity* (402) to **confer** might be afforded, before they decided on his *proposition* (399). Harrison *suspected* (497) that this was only a *pretext* (530), and the *sequel* (476) showed his *surmise* (305) to be correct.

2. The Mosaic law, and also the Roman law, *enjoin* (242) **deference** to the aged.

3. The victory of Gates, in 1777, seemed to **elate** him beyond measure; and, for months, he could do little else than **dilate** on the *magnitude* (278) of his achievements, and *align* (279) both the motives and management of Washington.

4. It was *sacrilege* (453) to **proffer**, as an **oblation**, any animal that was *infirm* (177), or injured in any way.

5. The **preference** which Queen Elizabeth felt for Raleigh, a **relative** of Gilbert, induced her, to transfer the patent to her favorite.

6. It is necessary to *apply* (392) ourselves closely to the *acquisition* (428) of a *language* (262), in order to **translate** with facility.

7. During the Great Plague, in 1665, Newton escaped from the **pestiferous** air of London, and remained in the country, where he discovered the great principle of gravitation.

168. FERU'L-A, a plant, (giant-fennel.)

1. FERULE, to punish by striking with a piece of wood like a flat ruler.

1. Anciently, the stalks of fennel, or the "ferula," were used to punish children; hence the expression, "to **ferule** a child."

169. FER'VE-O, I boil, I am hot.

- |                               |  |   |
|-------------------------------|--|---|
| 1. FERVOR, zeal.              |  | 3. FERMENTATION, that change, by  |
| 2. EFFERVESCENCE, ebullition. |  | which substances are decomposed, and their elements form new compounds. |

1. Large numbers of persons used to *congregate* (212) around Peter the Hermit, *attracted* (538) by the  *fervor*, with which he would *portray* (538) the advantages to be *derived* (445), from joining the Crusades, and rescuing the Holy Sepulchre from the hands of the *infidels* (171).

2. Soda-water, in a state of *effervescence*, is agreeable to the taste; but when that has passed off, it becomes very *insipid* (461).

3. To commemorate the Passover, the Israelites were commanded to eat bread, which had not gone through the process of *fermentation*.

170. FES'T-UM, a feast.

- |                       |  |                                 |
|-----------------------|--|---------------------------------|
| 1. FESTIVITY, gayety. |  | 4. FESTIVAL, an occasion of re- |
| 2. INFEST, to harass. |  | joining.                        |
| 3. FESTIVE, joyful.   |  | INFESTED, harassed. (47.)       |

1. Rahl was engaged in the *festivity* incident to Christmas, when surprised by Washington, at the battle of Trenton.

2. From the settlement of Ohio, in 1788, until Wayne's victory, in 1794, the Indians continued to *infest* her western frontier.

3. From time *immemorial* (290), it has been customary to make the birthday a *festive* occasion.

4. Job's sons were together, enjoying some *festival*, when a whirlwind destroyed the house, and all in it save one.

171. FI'D-O, I trust.

- |  |  |                                     |
|--|--|-------------------------------------|
| 1. DIFFIDENCE, distrust of one's self. |  | CONFIDENCE, trust. (45.)            |
| 2. CONFIDE, to impart secretly.        |  | CONFIDENTIAL, private. (123.)       |
| 3. INFIDELITY, disbelief.              |  | FIDELITY, faithful adherence. (45.) |
| 4. AFFIANCED, betrothed.               |  | INFIDELS, unbelievers. (169.)       |
|  |  | PERFIDY, treachery. (66.)           |

1. The *diffidence* shown by Washington, in undertaking such an important *commission* (305), as the remonstrance against the French encroachments, only served to *elevate* (255) him, in the estimation of the Governor.

2. The thing that a child is not willing to *confide* to his mother, is generally wrong.

3. The *infidelity* of Ethan Allen, and his belief in the *transmigration* (295) of souls, afforded no *solace* (489), when death came to claim his beloved daughter.

4. Prince Charles, having been *affanced* to the Infanta of Spain, determined to visit her; but on his way, he fell in love with Henrietta of France, and afterwards married her.

172. FI'G-O, I fix, I fasten. FIX'-UM, to fix, to fasten.

1. TRANSFIX, to pierce through. | PREFIX.\*

1. The bare recital of the atrocities of the Wyoming massacre, was sufficient to *transfix* the listener with horror.

173. FIL'I-US, a son. FIL'I-A, a daughter.

FILIAL, pertaining to a son or daughter. (57.)

174. FIN'G-O, I form, I fashion. FIC'T-UM, to form, to fashion.

1. FICTION, a feigned story.

2. FICTITIOUS, imaginary.

3. EFFIGY, an image.

1. Defoe's "Robinson Crusoe" is a *fiction*; yet everything depicted in it, seems like a *reality* (441).

2. To witness distress, which we do not attempt to *alleviate* (255), renders the heart less *sensitive* (473). *Novels* (335) depict only *fictitious* suffering, which requires no effort for its relief; therefore, the effect of such reading is to harden the heart, and make it callous and indifferent.

3. That *sage* (454) observer, Benjamin Franklin, endeavored, from the commencement of the difficulties, to convince the British Government, that it was useless to contend. "I do not *extenuate*" (523), said he, "such acts as burning the King in *effigy*, and treating his *representative* (511) with *contumely* (544); but the Americans have had great *provocation* (580); and if, as all the signs *portend* (520), they resort to arms, you will find them *invincible*" (573).

175. FIGU'R-A, an image

1. TRANSFIGURATION, the supernatural change in appearance of our Saviour on the Mount.

2. FIGURATIVE, representing by figures.

FIGURE, a character. (151.)

1. A little infant scholar, when asked, how she knew that people lived after death, said, "Because Moses and Elias were at the *transfiguration*."

2. The *figurative* language of "Paradise Lost," is very similar to that of the Bible.

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\* To learn the correct use of other derivatives of *figo*, *fixum*, study the etymological definitions on page 7.

## 176. FI'N-IS, the end or limit.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. AFFINITY, attraction which exists between the particles of bodies.<br>1. DEFINITION,* a short description.<br>2. DEFINITIVE, conclusive.<br>3. DEFINITE, precise. | 3. CONFINES, frontiers.<br>4. INDEFINITE, not precise.<br>5. FINITE, limited.<br>CONFINEMENT, restraint. (12.)<br>FINALLY, ultimately. (14.)<br>INFINITE, limitless. (135.) |
|--|---|

1. The *affinity* which the particles of one body have for those of another, enables chemists to perform many interesting experiments.\*

2. The *definitive* treaty between England and the United States, omitted to make any provision for the collection of debts, due to British creditors.

3. Jay's treaty, in 1795, was *definite* on the subject of debts, contracted *prior* (412) to the war; and it also provided for the evacuation of all posts still held by the British, on the *confines* of the United States.

4. The intelligence from the army was very *indefinite*, but such was the *distraction* (538) consequent on the approach of the British, in 1777, that Congress determined to *remove* (316) to Lancaster, and many citizens transported thither their *movables* (316).

5. Many things *transcend* (465) man's *finite* powers. How *incomprehensible* (409) is the *omnipresent* (345) and *omniscient* (345) God!

## 177. FIR'M-US, strong.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. FIRMAMENT, the heavens.<br>2. CONFIRMATION, proof.<br>3. AFFIRMATION, solemn asseveration.<br>3. AFFIRM, assert. | 4. INFIRMARY, an hospital.<br>AFFIRMATIVE, expressing assent. (144.)<br>INFIRM, weak. (167.) |
|---|--|

1. Light was created on the first day, yet it was not till the fourth day, that the great *luminary* (276) was placed in the *firmament*.

2 The garrison at Fort Mimms heard of the intended attack; but as the report needed *confirmation*, the commander resisted all *importunity* (402) to send for more troops.

3. Before he (the President) shall enter on the duties of his office, he shall take the following *affirmation*:—"I do solemnly *affirm*,

---

\* The following experiment, which illustrates the **definition** of **affinity**, can be easily tried. Take one pair of dirty hands, two quarts of soft water (warm is better), and a small quantity of soap. Apply the soap to the hands, and then immerse them in the water; bring them in contact with each other, and rub briskly, when the particles of dirt, having a *greater affinity* for the soap than for the hands, *will leave the hands*, and pass into the soapy water. This experiment will always succeed, if the above directions are carefully followed.

that I will faithfully *execute* (476) the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, *preserve* (479), *protect* (518), and defend the Constitution of the United States."

4. In Girard College, there is an *apartment* (365) used as an *infirmary*, or *hospital* (223).

#### 178. FIS'C-US, a money-bag.

- |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|
| 1. CONFISCATED, appropriated, as a penalty, to public use. |  | CONFISCATION, transfer of forfeited goods to public use. (84.) |
|--|--|--|

1. During the Revolutionary War, the States *confiscated* the property of those who continued to *adhere* (216) to the royal cause.

#### 179. FLA'GR-O, I burn.

- |                         |  |   |
|-------------------------|--|---|
| 1. FLAGRANT, enormous.  |  | CONFLAGRATION, an extensive fire. (58.) |
| 2. FLAGRANCY, enormity. |  |   |

1. During the Revolution in France, the most *flagrant* crimes were committed, by those who had been accustomed to *inveigh* (556) against the nobles, for similar atrocities.

2. When the Revolution in France was over, people were astonished at the *flagrancy* of the crimes, which had been committed in the name of Liberty.

#### 180. FLAM'M-A, a flame.

- |   |  |   |
|---|--|---|
| INFLAME, to irritate. (142.)            |  | INFLAMMATION, diseased heat of the body. (161.)           |
| INFLAMMABLE, easily set on fire. (148.) |  | INFLAMMATORY, accompanied with preternatural heat. (161.) |

#### 181. FLEC'T-O, I bend. FLEX'-UM, to bend.

- |                           |  |                                |
|---------------------------|--|--------------------------------|
| 1. INFLEXIBLE, obstinate. |  | REFLECT, to throw back. (120.) |
| 2. FLEXIBLE, pliable.     |  |                                |

1. Every effort to induce Jackson to re-charter the United States Bank, was unavailing; he remained *inflexible*, and ordered William J. Duane to remove the deposits.

2. By using gutta-percha, we can have a *flexible* tube, convenient for many purposes.

#### 182. FLI'G-O, I beat, I dash. FLIC'T-UM, to beat, to dash.

- |                           |  |                           |
|---------------------------|--|---------------------------|
| 1. CONFLICT, contest.     |  | 3. AFFLICT, to trouble.   |
| 2. PROFLIGATE, dissolute. |  | INFLECT, to impose. (52.) |
| 2. AFFLICTION, suffering. |  |                           |

1. After a long *conflict*, in South Carolina, all laws which were *unjust* (244) to the Huguenots, were *abrogated* (447) in 1797.

2. The administration of the *profligate* Lord Cornbury, caused much *affliction* in New York and New Jersey, from 1702 to 1707.

3. In the leprosy, which continues to *afflict* the inhabitants of Eastern countries, the flesh assumes a *tumid* (544) appearance, the limbs are *tremulous* (539), and the sufferer soon becomes a *vagabond* (554).

183. FLO, I blow. FLA'T-UM, to blow.

1. INFLATE, to fill with air.

1. To *inflate* the lungs, we must stand erect, expand the chest to its full size, and then make a long *inspiration* (499).

184. FLOS, (FLO'R-IS,) a flower.

1. EFFLORESCENCE, an appearance resembling flowers.

2. FLORIST, a cultivator of flowers.

2. FLORAL, pertaining to flowers.

3. FLORID, having a lively red color.

4. FLORIFEROUS, bearing flowers.

5. FLOWERS, shrubs.

5. FLOURISH, are in vigor.

1. A beautiful *efflorescence*, which appears on the snow in Greenland, has given it the name of "Red Snow."

2. A *florist* thinks himself very *fortunate* (188), if he can add one new *specimen* (497) to the *floral* beauties of his green-house.

3. Magnus, a noted *depredator* (408) from Norway, made an attempt to *ravage* (437) England, in the *reign* (438) of William Rufus, so called from his *florid* complexion (392).

4. Many plants, which are fruit-bearing in their *native* (324) country, are only *floriferous* when exotics.

5. Trees and *flowers flourish* in England, on account of the *humidity* (225) of the air.

185. FLU'-O, I flow. FLUX'-UM, to flow.

1. FLUENCY, readiness of speech.

1. FLUENT,\* ready in the use of words.

2. FLUCTUATE, to wave.

3. CONFLUENCE, junction.

3. FLUCTUATION, undulation.

4. AFFLUENCE, wealth.

5. INFLUENTIAL, powerful.

6. INFLUX, coming in.

6. SUPERFLUITY, a superabundance.

7. SUPERFLUOUS, more than is wanted.

INFLUENCE, power. (47.)

1. Whitfield possessed great *fluency* of speech, and his *passionate* (368) appeals to his hearers, to attend to *religion* (260), were frequently followed by the conversion of hundreds.

2. A very light wind will cause the surface of the ocean to *fluctuate* sufficiently to produce sea-sickness.

\* Whitfield was very *fluent*, and his *passionate*, &c.

3. At the *confluence* of two *rapid* (437) streams, the *fluctuation* of the water is very great.

4. Robert Morris, in the midst of *affluence*, was willing not only to *entertain* (521) the officers, but to provide *sustenance* (521) for the privates.

5. Formerly, Spain was one of the most *influential* nations of Europe; but the *suicidal* (510) policy adopted by her rulers, has greatly diminished her power

6. On the discovery of gold in California, it was thought, that the *influx* of that *commodity* (306) would be so great, that there would be a *superfluity*.

7. We can find a ready market in Europe for all our *superfluous* wheat.

#### 186. FO'LI-UM, a leaf.

1. FOLIAGE, a collection of leaves.	FOLIO, a large book, in which the sheets of paper are folded only once. (109.)
-------------------------------------	--

1. When within ten miles of Fort Du Quesne, Braddock was startled by a shower of arrows from the dense *foliage* of the surrounding woods.

#### 187. FOR'M-A, form; beauty.

1. CONFORM, to comply with.	8. REFORMATION, correction.
2. DEFORMITY, state of being deformed.	9. INFORMALITY, absence of some legal form.
3. INFORMER, informant.	9. FORMAL, according to prescribed rule.
4. INFORMATION, intelligence.	CONFORMITY, agreement. (38.)
5. TRANSFORMATION, change of condition.	FORMALITY, ceremoniousness. (165.)
6. TRANSFORM, to change.	FORMATION, shape. (13.)
6. PERFORMANCE, achievement.	PERFORM, execute. (144.)
7. UNIFORMITY, conformity to a pattern.	

1. The Puritans, unwilling to *conform* to the law prescribing *ministerial* (299) *habiliments* (215), and many other things, which they could not *approve* (414), determined to emigrate to Holland.

2. Lord Byron was *morbidly* (312) sensitive on the subject of his *deformity*.

3. The *informer*, who *apprised* (409) General Grey of the locality of Wayne's troops, must have felt great *remorse* (313), when he heard of the massacre.

4. When *information* of the surrender of Yorktown, in 1781, was brought to Philadelphia, the aged doorkeeper of Congress fell dead.



5. What a *transformation* have railroads effected in one *generation* (204), bringing the inhabitants of distant *sections* (469) in close *contiguity* (517) to each other.

6. Heathen mythology *describes* (467) beings with power to *transform* a man into a *monster* (311); thus, Circe's\* *performance* was to change men into swine.

7. If there were no *uniformity* in the money of the United States, there would be more counterfeit coin.

8. To *diminish* (300) the *amount* (310) of crime among the *junior* (245) members of society, houses of *reformation* have been established in Massachusetts.

9. In 1690, Allen, having purchased Mason's claim, was appointed Governor of New Hampshire. Some *informality* in the grant to Mason, caused *continual* (521) disputes, but finally the Governor made a *formal* surrender of the land to the settlers.

188. FORS, (FOR'T-IS,) chance.

FORTUNATE, successful. (184.)

FORTUITOUS, accidental. (102.)

MISFORTUNE, calamity. (13.)

189. FOR'T-IS, brave, strong.

1. FORTIFY, to strengthen by forts, batteries, &c.

2. FORTRESS, a fort.

COMFORT, a state of quiet enjoyment. (165.)

EFFORT, exertion. (13.)

FORTITUDE, courage. (57.)

FORTIFICATION, military architecture for defence. (58.)

1. Gage determined to *fortify* Boston, in case of a *rupture* (451) between England and the Colonies.

2. The *fortress* of Ticonderoga surrendered in 1759 to Amherst, in 1775 to Ethan Allen, and in 1777 to Burgoyne.

190. FOS'S-A, a ditch, or trench.

1. FOSSILS, substances changed into stone.

1. Some *fossils* give *irrefragable* (191) evidence, that there has been a universal deluge.

191. FRAN'G-O, I break. FRAC'T-UM, to break.

1. FRACTURE, a breaking.

2. FRAGMENT, a broken part.

2. FRAGILE, brittle.

3. FRAGILITY, brittleness.

3. FRAILTY, state of being easily destroyed.

4. REFRACTORY, contumacious.

5. SUFFRAGE, vote.

6. INFRACTION, violation.

INFRINGEMENT, violation. (22.)

IRREFRAGABLE, not to be refuted. (190.)

1. In the battle of Vera Cruz, in 1836, a ball struck Santa Anna, and caused a *fracture* of his leg.

2. On the bursting of the Peacemaker, in 1844, a *fragment* of the *fragile* gun struck Mr. Upshur, Secretary of State, killing him instantly.

3. From the *fragility* of flowers, a *sentimental* (473) mind is led to *moralize* (315) on the *frailty* of all things earthly.

4. In 1664, Charles II. sent over *commissioners* (305), to bring the *refractory* Colonies of New England to obedience.

5. The *permanent* (281) limitation to the power of amendment is, as follows:—"No State, without its *consent* (473), shall be deprived of its equal *suffrage* in the Senate."

6. Fine and imprisonment, is the penalty for every *infraction* of the law, which requires a person to appear in court, when a *subpœna* (376) is served upon him.

## 192. FRA'TER, a brother.

1. FRATERNAL, brotherly.

2. FRATERNITY, brotherhood.

3. FRATRICIDE, the murder of a brother.

1. Penn's determination, to *treat* (538) the Indians in an *honorable* (221) manner, and to *compensate* (374) them for everything needed by the settlers, served to *pacify* (369) the Indians, and produce the most *fraternal* feelings.

2. No nobler *fraternity* can be found in history, than the forty-one men who sought the *solitude* (490) of Massachusetts, that they might enjoy religious freedom.

3. Had Cain subdued every feeling of jealousy and hatred, he would not have committed the crime of *fratricide*.

## 193. FRAUS, (FRAU'D-IS,) deceit.

DEFRAUD, to cheat. (152.)

FRAUDULENT, treacherous. (100.)

## 194. FRI'G-US, (FRI'GOR-IS,) cold.

1. FRIGIDITY, coldness.

2. FRIGID, cold.

1. Arnold and Montgomery, disregarding the *frigidity* of a Canadian winter, attacked Quebec on the last night of 1775.

2. The *frigid* atmosphere, and the falling snow, increased the *misery* (303) of the soldiers, in the *memorable* (290) attack on Quebec.

## 195. FRONS, (FRON'T-IS,) the forehead.

1. CONFRONT, to meet face to face.

FRONTIERS, borders. (86.)

2. FRONTISPIECE, a picture facing the title-page.

1. Hearing that Santa Anna was advancing, Taylor *resolved* (491) to *confront* him at Buena Vista, in 1847.

2. When a book lies open, the *frontispiece* is on the left-hand page, the vignette on the right.

196. FRU'-OR, I enjoy. FRU'IT-US, to enjoy.

1. FRUITION, pleasure derived from possession.

1. By patient continuance in well-doing, we may hope for the *fruition* of all our hopes, in another world.

197. FU'G-IO, I flee. FU'GIT-UM, to flee.

1. SUBTERFUGE, evasion.	REFUGEE, one who flees for protection. (38.)
FUGITIVE, one who flees. (13.)	
REFUGE, shelter. (89.)	

1. By a mean *subterfuge*, Col. John Butler induced Zebulon Butler to come, with his force, into the woods of Wyoming, when a sudden attack was made upon them.

198. FUL'GE-O, I shine.

1. FULGENCY, brightness.	EFFULGENCE, extreme brilliancy. (46.)

1. The opinion, that light is produced only by the *fulgency* of the sun, is not *tenable* (521), as light was created before the sun.

199. FU'M-US, smoke.

1. FUMIGATION, the application of vapor as a disinfectant.	3. PERFUMERY, perfumes in general.
2. PERFUME, odor.	

1. Many substances are good for *fumigation*; such as coffee, tobacco, sugar, tar, &c.

2. How delightful to *rusticate* (452), where the *primroses* (412) *diffuse* (200) a sweet *perfume* through the room, and the *tendril* (521) of the vine creeps lovingly into the window of our *tenement* (521), and all the air is *redolent* (344) of flowers.

3. In the manufacture of *perfumery*, it is necessary to *express* (410) the *essence* (511) of flowers.

200. FUN'D-O, I pour. FU'S-UM, to pour.

1. FUSION, state of being dissolved by heat.	3. INFUSE, to instil. CONFUSION, tumult. (164.) DIFFUSE, spread. (199.) PROFUSION, abundance. (69.) REFUSING, declining. (20.)
1. FUSIBLE, capable of being melted.	
1. FUSE, to melt.	
2. EFFUSION, pouring out.	

1. Substances, in a state of *fusion*, are called liquids. All metals are *fusible*; but intense heat is *requisite* (428) to *fuse* iron.

2. The *humane* (220) measures, which Penn *adopted* (348), to secure the *pacification* (369) of the Indians, prevented the *effusion* of blood, which took place in Virginia.

3. Washington endeavored to *infuse* fresh spirit and energy into the troops, by promising not only their pay, but a *gratuity* (210), to all who would remain.

## 201. FUN'D-US, a foundation.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. PROFOUND, intellectually deep.      | FUNDAMENTAL, lying at the foundation. (99.) |
| 2. FOUND, to establish.                |   |
| FOUNDATION, basis of an edifice. (56.) |   |
|  | PROFUNDITY, depth. (37.)                    |

1. Jefferson, who wrote the Declaration of Independence, was a *profound* reasoner, on the most *abstruse* (542) subjects.

2. Lord Clarendon, and the seven noblemen, to whom Charles II. granted the Carolinas, had the most *extravagant* (554) and *ludicrous* (273) ideas of the empire, they expected to *found* in the New World.

## 202. GE'L-U, frost, cold.

1. CONGEAL, to freeze.

1. To *congeal* water, the thermometer must be as low as 32 degrees.

## 203. GE'R-O, I bear, I carry. GES'T-UM, to bear, to carry.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. GESTURE, a movement expressive of emotion. | INDIGESTION, the state of food undissolved in the stomach. (97.) |
| 2. GESTICULATION, gesture.                    |  |

1. Lee's division was making a *retrograde* (207) movement, at the battle of Monmouth, when Washington, with an *impatient* (368) *gesture*, gave an *imperative* (229) order for them to advance.

2. When Dover was burned, in 1690, the Indians gained access to Major Waldron, who had treated them with great *injustice* (244), and, with frantic *gesticulation*, danced around the old man, saying, as they cut him with their knives, "Thus I cross out my account."

## 204. GE'N-US, (GEN'ER-IS,) a race; a family.

- |                                |  |
|--------------------------------|--|
| 1. GENIAL, causing production. | 5. INGENIOUS, inventive.<br>CONGENIAL, agreeable to the nature. (102.)<br>GENERALIZE, to arrange particulars under heads. (112.) |
| 2. GENIUS, talent.             |  |
| 3. GENUINE, not feigned.       |  |
| 4. GENERAL, universal.         |  |
| 4. PROGENITOR, forefather.     |  |

GENERATION, the period at which one rank follows another. (187.)

GENEROUS, nob. e-minded. (124.)

GENTILITY, refinement. (151.)

INGENUITY, acuteness. (41.)

INGENUOUSNESS, candor. (125.)

1. Notwithstanding the *genial* climate of Virginia, Lane could not induce the colonists to remain on Roanoke Island.

2. The *genius* of Locke was much better adapted to writing a *dissertation* (477) on *abstract* (538) subjects, than to framing a Constitution.

3. *Genuine* sorrow was exhibited, by the people of Great Britain, when Washington died.

4. As the deluge was *general*, and destroyed all but one family, Noah is the great *progenitor* of the human race.

5. The large number of patents issued every week, exhibit the *ingenious* character of Americans, and *contribute* (541) greatly to the wealth of the nation.

## 205. GLA'DI-US, a sword.

1. GLADIATORIAL, relating to the Roman prize-fighters.

1. GLADIATOR, a prize-fighter who fought in the arena for the entertainment of the Romans.

1. The *gladiatorial* shows in Rome were witnessed by thousands, who would *applaud* (389) the success of either the *gladiator* or the beast.

## 206. GLU'T-IO, I swallow.

GLUTTON, a gormandizer. (152.)

## 207. GRA'DI-OR, I go step by step. GRES'S-US, to go step by step.

1. GRADATION, advance step by step.

2. GRADUATE, receive a degree.

3. DEGRADES, debases.

4. DEGRADATION, debasement.

5. AGGRESSIONS, encroachments.

6. TRANSGRESSES, violates.

7. DIGRESSIONS, wanderings from the main subject.

CONGRESS, the legislative department. (99.)

DEGREE, rank. (10.)

GRADUAL, advancing by steps. (94.)

PROGRESS, advancement. (59.)

RETROGRADE, backward. (203.)

TRANSGRESSION, violation. (57.)

1. John Singleton Copley, a poor boy of Boston, is a striking *instance* (485) of what can be effected by *assiduous* (471) *attention* (520) to business. He went to *reside* (471) in England, was taken into the Government service, and rose by regular *gradation*, until he became Lord Chancellor of England.

2. Yale College, where so many of our erudite men *graduate*, was founded in 1700.

3. To use bad language, so *degrades* the character, that Washington forbade the practice in the army.

4. Commodore Decatur found the American prisoners in a state of great *degradation*. He *compelled* (373) the Dey to release them, and to relinquish the *tribute* (541), which had been long exacted.

5. The *aggressions* of the British, on the rights of the colonists, strengthened their *determination* (525) to *revolt* (584).

6. Disobedience to parents not only *transgresses* the law of God, but is *subversive* (565) of all government.

7. In giving an account of any transaction, stick to the main facts, and avoid useless *digressions*.

## 208. GRAN'D-IS, great.

- |                                 |                            |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. GRANDEE, a man of high rank. | 2. GRANDEUR, magnificence. |
| 2. AGGRANDIZE, to increase.     |                            |

1. Lord Clarendon, a *grandee* of England, received from Charles II. a large tract of land, which he called Carolina.

2. In 1683, Seth Sothel, a *proprietor* (416) of North Carolina, arrived as Governor. His only object seemed to be to *aggrandize* his own wealth and power, that he might return to England, and live in *grandeur*.

## 209. GRA'N-UM, a grain of corn.

- |                                     |  |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| 1. GRANIVOROUS, eating grain.       | GRANITE, a rock consisting of several minerals, (quartz, feldspar, and mica.) (147.) |
| 2. GRANARY, a storehouse for grain. |  |

1. Man, being both *carnivorous* (585) and *granivorous*, has front teeth (called incisors) for cutting, and back teeth (called molars) for grinding.

2. A *liberal* (257) man will *compassionate* (368) the sufferings of the poor, and endeavor to *ameliorate* (289) their condition, by *dispensing* (374) corn from his well-filled *granary*.

## 210. GRA'T-US, grateful, pleasing.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. CONGRATULATE, to address with expressions of sympathetic pleasure. | 5. GRATIS, for nothing.                            |
| 2. GRATITUDE, thankfulness.   | 6. INGRATE, an ungrateful person.                  |
| 3. INGRATITUDE, unthankfulness.                                       | 7. INGRATIATE, to commend to the favor of another. |
| 4. GRATUITOUS, without remuneration.                                  | GRATIFIED, indulged. (23.)                         |
| 5. GRACIOUS, benignant.   | GRATUITY, a free gift. (200.)                      |
|   | GRATEFUL, thankful. (124.)                         |

1. After two years of *oppressive* (410) rule, by Seth Sothel, the people of South Carolina banished him, and, in 1695, the Carolinas were able to *congratulate* each other, on the wise and equitable administration of John Archdale.

2. The people showed their *gratitude* to the hero of Brandywine, in 1824, by gifts more *substantial* (485), than mere *honorary* (221) titles.

3. Santa Anna charged the Mexicans with *ingratitude*, and bade them *remember* (290), that he lost a leg, while fighting for them, in the battle of Vera Cruz.

4. The cession of Florida, and of the *adjoining* (242) *islands* (233), to the United States, was not *gratuitous* on the part of Spain.

5. The Indians frequently resorted to Penn in their difficulties, and his *gracious* manner, and friendly aid, always given *gratis*, did much to *humanize* (220) the savages.

6. *Retributive* (541) *justice* (244) is certain to visit the *ingrate*, who treats his parents with unkindness or *disrespect* (497).

7. Harvey, when sent to England for impeachment, contrived to *ingratiate* himself with the king, and to *insinuate* (484) so many doubts, as to the loyalty of the Virginians, that the king sent him back the same year.

## 211. GRA'V-IS, heavy, grievous.

1. GRIEVOUS, mournful.

1. AGGRAVATION, increase (of evil).

AGGRAVATE, increase an evil. (50.)

GRAVITATION, tendency of one body towards another. (47.)

GRAVITY, seriousness. (123.)

GRIEF, sorrow. (125.)

GRIEVE, to distress. (123.)

1. It was *grievous* to witness the *aggravation* of the sufferings of the soldiers at Valley Forge, by the intense cold.

## 212. GREX, (GRE'G-IS,) a flock.

1. AGGREGATE, the sum of many particulars.

2. EGREGIOUS, remarkably bad.

CONGREGATE, to assemble. (169.)

CONGREGATION, an assembly. (47.)

1. In June, 1777, a large force, under Burgoyne and St. Leger, amounting, in the *aggregate*, to 10,000 men, left Canada, to invade New York.

2. Clinton started from New York, to reinforce Burgoyne, but committed the *egregious* blunder, of stopping to burn the towns on the Hudson, and Burgoyne was compelled to surrender.

## 213. GUBER'N-O I rule; I govern.

1. GUBERNATORIAL pertaining to the Governor.

1. GOVERN, to rule.

1. While Andross occupied the *gubernatorial* chair of New York, he made several ineffectual attempts to *govern* Connecticut. His *impotent* (403) efforts brought upon him *ridicule* (442) and contempt.

214. GUS'T-US, a taste, a relish.

- |  |                              |
|--|------------------------------|
| 1. DISGUSTED, excited the aversion of. | DISGUSTING, nauseous. (138.) |
|--|------------------------------|

1. In 1692, Wadsworth *disgusted* Governor Fletcher, by refusing to hear him, as much as he had Andross, by refusing to *discuss* (425) the subject of the charter.

215. HA'B-EO, I have. HAB'IT-UM, to have.

- |                            |                               |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. HABITUAL, customary.    | 5. INHABITANTS, residents.    |
| 2. DEBILITATED, enfeebled. | ABLE, capable. (3.)           |
| 3. HABIT, custom.          | ABILITY, power. (111.)        |
| 4. PROHIBIT, to forbid.    | HABITATION, a place of abode. |
| 5. INHABIT, dwell in.      | (19.)                         |
| 5. EXHIBIT, show.          | HABILIMENTS, garments. (187.) |
| 5. DEBILITY, feebleness.   |                               |

1. The present *tense* (519) often expresses what is *habitual*, *universal* (551), or permanent; as, "The sun gives light."

2. During the winter of 1777-78, hunger and *exposure* (399) had so *debilitated* the soldiers at Valley Forge, that nothing could be more *opportune* (402), than the provisions and medical stores, left by the British in Philadelphia.

3. It is so difficult to cure a bad *habit*, that it is safest not to form any.

4. An Embargo Law is a law to *prohibit* vessels leaving *port* (401).

5. Those who *inhabit* tropical climates, generally *exhibit* more *debility* in old age, than the *inhabitants* of colder regions.

216. HÆ'RE-O, I stick. HÆ'S-UM, to stick.

- |                              |                                   |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. INCOHERENT, inconsistent. | ADHERE, to own allegiance. (178.) |
| 2. INHERENT, innate.         | HESITATE, scruple. (79.)          |

1. The *incoherent* *ravings* (432) of the prisoners, confined in the Sugar House, who were in a state of *inanition* (230), from want of food, &c., excited no compassion among the Tories.

2. The *inherent* right of all men, to life, liberty, and protection, is fully recognized in the Constitution of the United States.

217. HE'R-ES, (HERE'D-IS,) an heir or heiress.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. HEREDITARY, descended by inheritance. | DISINHERIT, to cut off from succession. (79.) |
| 1. INHERITANCE, patrimony.               |   |



1. Even the friends of John Locke *ridiculed* (442) the idea of establishing an *hereditary* order of *nobility* (334), among a people *sparsely* (495) scattered through the wilderness, whose only *inheritance* would be a log cabin.

218. HA'L-O, I breathe.

1. EXHALES, breathes out. EXHALATIONS, vapors. (50.)	INHALE, to draw in with the breath. (106.)
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1. A *robust* (446) person *exhales* and inhales many times in every minute.

219. HAUS'T-UM, to draw.

EXHAUST, to draw out until nothing is left. (98.)	INEXHAUSTIBLE, unfailing. (68.)
--	---------------------------------

220. HO'M-O, a man.

HUMAN, belonging to mankind. (19.)	HUMANITY, the nature of man. (34.)
HUMANE, benevolent. (200.)	HOMICIDE, manslaughter. (1.)
HUMANIZE, to civilize. (210.)	INHUMAN, barbarous. (82.)

221. HO'NOR, honor.

DISHONEST, unjust. (133.)	HONORABLE, not base. (192.)
DISHONOR, disgrace. (68.)	HONORARY, intended merely to confer honor. (210.)
HONESTY, uprightness. (141.)	

222. HOR'T-US, a garden.

1. HORTICULTURE, the culture of gardens.

1. To promote *horticulture*, the Patent Office is allowed to receive and *distribute* (541) garden-seeds.

223. HOS'P-ES, (HOS'PIT-IS,) a host or guest.

1. HOSPITABLE, kind to visitors. HOSPITAL, a place for the sick. (177.)	HOSPITALITY, readiness to enter- tain strangers without reward. (129.)
---	--

1. Roger Williams *expostulated* (405) with the Council, against his banishment; but finding he could not *prevail* (555), he sought refuge among the *hospitable* Narragansetts.

224. HOS'T-IS, an enemy.

HOSTS, multitudes. (30.)	HOSTILITIES, hostile proceedings. (9.)
HOSTILE, adverse. (9.)	
HOSTILITY, enmity. (56.)	

## 225. HU'M-US, the ground. HU'MIL-IS, humble.

- |                                |                            |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. HUMILIATION, mortification. | HUMID, damp. (50.)         |
| 2. EXHUMED, disinterred.       | HUMIDITY, dampness. (184.) |

1. The taking of Quebec, by the British, in 1759, was a great *humiliation* to France.

2. Charles II. gave orders to have the body of Cromwell *exhumed*, and exposed to the insults of every passer-by. As the body of Cromwell was not entirely *decomposed* (399), it was easy to *prove* (414) its *identity* (226).

## 226. I'DEM, the same.

- |                             |                              |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| IDENTICAL, the same. (111.) | IDENTIFY, to prove sameness. |
| IDENTITY, sameness. (225.)  | (47.)                        |

## 227. IG'N-IS, fire.

1. IGNITED, set on fire.

1. In 1777, Col. Return Jónathan Meigs attacked the British at Sag Harbor, captured ninety prisoners, *exploded* (389) the magazines, and *ignited* the vessels in the harbor.

## 228. IMA'G-O, (IMAG'IN-IS,) an image.

- |                        |   |
|------------------------|---|
| 1. IMAGINATION, fancy. | IMAGINARY, fancied. (47.)                 |
| IMAGE, statue. (88.)   | IMAGERY, figurative representation. (46.) |

1. *Imagination* can scarcely *depict* (383) a more *desolate* (490) situation, than that of the Colony of Virginia, *isolated* (233), as it was, from all the world, and surrounded by Indians, who were resolved to effect its *extirpation* (505).

## 229. IM'PER-O, I command.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| EMPIRE, the dominion of an emperor. (57.) | IMPERIAL, pertaining to an emperor. (77.) |
| EMPEROR, a monarch. (77.)                 | IMPERIOUS, overbearing. (47.)             |
| IMPERATIVE, authoritative. (203.)         |   |

## 230. INA'N-IS, empty.

INANITION, exhaustion. (216.)

## 231. IN'DEX, (IN'DIC-IS,) a sign; a pointer.

1. INDEX, a table of contents.

1. A scientific work is generally provided with an *index* and a *vocabulary* (580).

232. IN'FER-US, below.

- |   |  |                                 |
|---|--|---------------------------------|
| 1. INFERNAL, pertaining to the lower regions. |  | INFERIOR, lower in place. (65.) |
|---|--|---------------------------------|

1. "Stygian," in Heathen Mythology, refers to the Styx, a river of the *infernal* regions.

233. IN'SUL-A, an island.

- |                                     |  |   |
|-------------------------------------|--|---|
| 1. INSULATE, to isolate.            |  | ISLANDS, portions of land surrounded by water. (210.) |
| 2. INSULAR, belonging to an island. |  | ISOLATED, placed by itself. (228.)                    |

1. Clinton hoped, by forming a *junction* (242) with Burgoyne, to *insulate* New England from the Middle States.

2. The *insular* position of England led to the passage of the *Navigation* (326) Acts, intended to increase her commerce.

234. IN'TEG-ER, whole.

INTEGRITY, purity of mind. (141.)

235. IN'T-US, or IN'TR-A, within.

- |                            |  |                           |
|----------------------------|--|---------------------------|
| 1. INTRINSIC, inherent.    |  | INTIMATE, familiar. (64.) |
| INTERIOR, internal. (109.) |  | INTIMATION, hint. (82.)   |

1. The amount of pleasure we feel, on receiving a gift, does not depend on its *intrinsic* value, but on the feeling which prompted it.

236. I'R-A, anger.

IRASCIBLE, easily made angry. (4.)

237. I'TER, (ITIN'ER-IS,) a journey. I'TER-O, I repeat.

- |                                  |  |   |
|----------------------------------|--|---|
| ITERATE, to go over again. (88.) |  | REITERATE, to repeat again and again. (47.) |
| ITINERANT, wandering. (68.)      |  |   |

238. JA'C-EO, I lie.

- |                               |  |                                |
|-------------------------------|--|--------------------------------|
| 1. CIRCUMJACENT, lying round. |  | ADJACENT, situated near. (56.) |
|-------------------------------|--|--------------------------------|

1. Florida, and the *circumjacent* islands, were ceded to the United States in 1821.

239. JA'C-IO, I throw. JAC'T-UM, to throw.

- |                                      |  |   |
|--------------------------------------|--|---|
| 1. CONJECTURED, surmised.            |  | EJACULATION, the uttering of a short prayer, in the midst of other occupations. (64.) |
| 2. EJECT, to expel.                  |  | SUBJECT, that which is acted upon. (27.)  |
| 3. DEJECTION, depression of spirits. |  | SUBJECTED, made liable. (29.)   |
| ABJECT, mean. (103.)                 |  |   |
| DEJECTED, depressed. (129.)          |  |   |

1. Washington *conjectured*, that Howe intended to attack New York, after the evacuation of Boston.

2. Dunmore, the last royal Governor of Virginia, was regarded with great *aversion* (565) by the colonists. When the Revolution commenced, they determined to *tolerate* (533) him no longer, but to *eject* him by force.

3. The loss of Charleston, and the defection of the *traitor* (537) Arnold, in 1780, caused the greatest *dejection* in the American army, and a few of the more *timorous* (531) citizens joined the Loyalists.

#### 240. JO'C-US, a joke.

1. JOCULAR, jocose.

| 2. JOCULARITY, gayety.

1. "Colonel Washington is very *illiterate* (267), and cannot *subscribe* (467) his name to a document," said Tarleton, who had been wounded by him at Cowpens. "Ah! Colonel," *retorted* (535) Mrs. Jones, in a *jocular* manner, "you bear *evidence* (571) that he can make his mark."

2. The *jocularity* of Charles II., and his *sociable* (486) *disposition* (399), made him a general favorite.

#### 241. JU'DIC-O, I judge. JUDICA'T-UM, to judge.

1. JUDICIOUS, wise.

2. JUDICIAL, pertaining to courts of justice.

3. JUDICATORY, a tribunal.

JUDICIARY, the system of courts of justice. (71.)

PREJUDICIAL, injurious. (47.)

PREJUDICE, opinion formed without due examination. (47.)

1. By *judicious* management (282), Scott, who was sent to *superse* (471) Atkinson, induced Black Hawk to conclude treaties, ceding nearly the whole of Iowa and Wisconsin.

2. John Jay, who was at the head of the *Judicial* Department (365), under Washington, was an excellent *linguist* (262), as well as an able lawyer.

3. To give false *testimony* (529), when called to testify before a *judicatory*, is not only to *perjure* (243) one's self, but to commit a crime which tends to *subvert* (565) the very foundations of society.

#### 242. JUN'G-O, I join. JUNC'T-UM, to join.

1. ADJUNCTS, things joined.

2. CONJUNCTURE, combination.

ADJOINING, next. (210.)

CONJUGAL, relating to marriage. (117.)

ENJOIN, command. (167.)

JUNCTION, union. (233.)

SUBJUGATE, conquer. (3.)

1. The relative, with its *adjuncts*, should be placed near its antecedent, to *prevent* (559) ambiguity.

2. The invention of the mariner's compass, the discovery of America, and the invention of printing, formed a *conjunction* of circumstances, very favorable to the *dissemination* (472) of knowledge.

243. JU'R-O, I swear.

- |                                       |  |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| 1. CONJURE, to practise magical arts. | JURY, a set of men sworn to give a true verdict. (146.)        |
| 2. CONJURED, implored earnestly.      | PERJURE, to forswear. (241.)<br>PERJURY, false swearing. (57.) |

1. Although the magicians of Chaldea professed to *conjure*, they could not read the handwriting on the wall.

2. Washington *conjured* the settlers of Wyoming and Cherry Valley, to fly from the *impending* (374) danger.

244. JUS, (JU'R-IS,) justice; law.

- |                                   |                                     |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. JURISPRUDENCE, science of law. | INJUSTICE, iniquity. (203.)         |
| 2. JURISDICTION, extent of power. | JUSTICE, merited punishment. (210.) |
| ADJUST, to set right. (57.)       |                                     |
| INJURIOUS, hurtful. (57.)         | UNJUST, iniquitous. (182.)          |

1. Rufus Choate and Daniel Webster were noted for their knowledge of *jurisprudence*.

2. In 1688, New York and New Jersey were included in the *jurisdiction* of Andross, although his claim to New Jersey had already been *contested* (529).

245. JU'VEN-IS, young.

- |                         |                           |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| JUNIOR, younger. (187.) | JUVENILE, youthful. (76.) |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|

246. LA'B-OR, labor.

- |                                      |                             |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| ELABORATE, wrought with labor. (16.) | LABORIOUS, tiresome. (134.) |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------|

247. LA'B-OR, I fall. LAP'S-US, to fall.

- |  |                                 |
|--|---------------------------------|
| 1. COLLAPSE, to fall inward or together. | 2. ELAPSED, passed away.        |
|  | 3. RELAPSE, to fall back again. |

1. Engineers are trying to discover, what it is which causes a boiler to *collapse*.

2. But fourteen years *elapsed*, after the settlement of Ohio, before it became a State.

3. When charges of *immorality* (315) were brought against Aaron Burr, Washington adopted the most *lenient* (254) measures, expostulated with him in *private* (413), and when he promised to *improve* (414), put him on *probation* (414). But Burr's *negligence* (253) caused him to

*relapse* into his old habits; and as he showed no signs of *penitence* (376), Washington, after much *deliberation* (259), *dismissed* (305) him from his staff.

248. LA'P-IS, (LAP'ID-IS,) a stone.

DILAPIDATION, demolition. (135.)

249. LA'T-US, broad.

LATITUDE, distance from the equator, either north or south. (85.)

250. LA'T-US, (LAT'ER-IS,) a side.

1. EQUILATERAL, having equal sides. | 2. COLLATERAL, on the side of.

1. It is impossible for a right-angled triangle to be *equilateral*.

2. The Treaty of Ghent settled some *collateral* questions, but made no mention of the main point at issue, viz., the impressment of American seamen.

251. LAUS, (LAU'D-IS,) praise.

1. LAUDABLE, praiseworthy.  
LAUD, praise. (8.)

LAUDATORY, expressive of praise.  
(142.)

1. The settlement of Georgia, in 1733, resulted from the *laudable* desire of some *benevolent* (582) gentlemen, to provide an asylum for the *oppressed* (410) of all nations.

252. LE'G-O, I send as an ambassador; I bequeath. LEGA'T-UM, to send as an ambassador; to bequeath.

1. ALLEGATIONS, declarations.

COLLEAGUE, a fellow ambassador or officer. (92.)

2. DELEGATE, a commissioner.

DELEGATED, intrusted to another. (146.)

LEGATION, a deputation. (92.)

1. King Charles considered the *allegations* against Harvey *insignificant* (481), and easily *disproved* (414), and sent him back to Virginia the same year.

2. Rhode Island was the only State, that did not adopt a State Constitution during the Revolution, and the only one that did not send a *delegate* to the Convention in 1787.

253. LE'G-O, I gather, I select, I read. LEC'T-UM, to gather, to select, to read.

1. LEGIBLE, that can be read.

3. INTELLIGIBLE, that can be understood.

2. LEGEND, narrative of fabulous character.

COLLECT, gather together. (75.)

3. DIALECTS, peculiar modes of speech.

DILIGENT, industrious. (76.)

ELIGIBLE, fit to be chosen. (4.)

ELECTION, the act of choosing.

(57.)

INTELLECT, understanding. (144.)

LECTURE, a discourse designed to communicate formal instruction. (48.)

NEGLIGENCE, inattention. (247.)

1. A very ancient and *legible* copy of the Holy Scriptures, has recently been found in Russia.

2. According to an Indian *legend*, "Alabama" means, "Here I lay my bones."

3. In a great many *dialects*, there is a word meaning "*amen*," and so similar to it, that it is *intelligible* to a foreigner.

254. LE'N-IS, mild, gentle.

1. LENITY, gentleness of treatment.

LENIENT, mild. (247.)

1. Charles II., on the restoration of monarchy, strove to *intimidate* (531) his enemies by *severity* (480), rather than to appease them by *lenity*.

255. LE'V-O, I raise.

1. LEVITY, lightness.

2. IRRELEVANT, not applicable.

ALLEVIATE, to lighten. (174.)

ELEVATE, to raise. (171.)

RELEVANT, applicable. (158.)

1. A person need not be a *devotee* (586), to avoid *levity* on serious subjects.

2. The reply of George III., to an *interrogation* (447), was frequently so *irrelevant*, as to excite grave doubts as to his *sanity* (460).

256. LEX, (LE'G-IS,) a law.

LEGAL, pertaining to law. (3.)

ILLEGAL, unlawful. (57.)

LEGISLATE, to enact laws. (99.)

LEGISLATURE, the law-making power. (6.)

LEGITIMATE, in accordance with established law. (158.)

PRIVILEGES, special advantages. (65.)

257. LI'BER, free.

1. LIBERALIZE, to remove narrow views.

ILLIBERALITY, narrowness of mind. (123.)

LIBERAL, generous. (209.)

LIBERATE, to set free. (117.)

LIBERTY, freedom. (4.)

1. A good education tends to *liberalize* the mind, and free it from *superstition* (485).

258. LI'B-ER, (LI'BR-I,) a book.

LIBRARY, a collection of books. (124.)

259. LI'BR-O, I weigh in a balance. LIBRA'T-UM, to weigh in a balance.

DELIBERATION, consideration. (247.)		EQUILIBRIUM, equal force. (144.)
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260. LI'G-O, I bind. LIGA'T-UM, to bind.

1. ALLEGIANCE, acknowledged obligation to obey.		RELIGION, duty to God and man. (185.)
OBLIGATION, binding power of a contract. (108.)		

1. The American Colonies did not *deny* (328), that they owed *allegiance* to Great Britain.

261. LI'MEN, (LI'MIN-IS,) a threshold.

PRELIMINARY, introductory. (10.)

262. LIN'GU-A, the tongue ; a language.

LANGUAGE, the speech of a nation. (167.)		LINGUIST, one skilled in languages. (241.)
--	--	--

263. LIN'QU-O, I leave. LIC'T-UM, to leave.

DELINQUENT, failing in duty. (91.)		RELIC, something left. (16.)
		RELINQUISH, to abandon. (9.)

264. LIN'E-A, a line.

1. DELINEATE, to draw.		LINEAGE, family line. (57.)
2. LINEAMENT, feature.		LINEAL, in a line. (57.)

1. One of the juvenile efforts of Benjamin West, was an attempt to *delineate* the portrait of his sister.

2. Every *lineament* was so correct, that his mother *recognized* (334) it *immediately* (287), and wished to preserve it as a *memento* (290).

265. LI'N-UM, flax.

LINEN, cloth made of flax. (57.)		LINSEED, the seed of flax. (57.)
----------------------------------	--	----------------------------------

266. LIS, (LI'T-IS,) strife.

1. LITIGATION, going to law.

1. The people of New Hampshire regarded the demand for rent, as an *imposition* (399), and, in 1680, determined to resort to *litigation*, to decide the point.

267. LIT'ER-A, a letter.

1. LITERAL, exact to the letter.		LITERATURE, learning. (117.)
2. OBLITERATE, rub out.		LITERARY, relating to learning. (3.)
ILLITERATE, ignorant. (240.)		



1. To *transcribe* (467) an article, so as to produce a *literal* copy, requires close attention.

2. Americans can never *obliterate* from their *remembrance* (290), the *despicable* (497) attempt of Arnold to *betray* (538) his country.

268. LO'C-US, a place.

- |   |                          |
|---|--------------------------|
| 1. LOCOMOTION, power of changing place. | LOCATE, to place. (109.) |
| 2. LOCAL, relating to place.            | LOCALITY, place. (40.)   |

1. An oyster has not *locomotion*, yet it is classed among animals, rather than vegetables.

2. A knowledge of *local* geography, is very *valuable* (555) in almost any *vocation* (580).

269. LON'G-US, long.

- |                           |  |
|---------------------------|--|
| 1. ELONGATE, to lengthen. | LONGITUDE, distance, east or west, from any established meridian. (118.) |
|---------------------------|--|

1. From the 21st of December, the days continue to *elongate* in the Northern Hemisphere, and diminish in the Southern, until the sun reaches the *equinoctial* (336) line, when the days and nights are equal.

270. LO'QU-OR, I speak. LOCUT-US, to speak.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. ELOCUTION, the art of oratorical delivery. | COLLOQUIAL, relating to conversation. (37.)   |
| 2. CIRCUMLOCUTION, round-about expression.    | COLLOQUY, conversation. (123.)                |
| 3. OBLOQUY, censure.                          | ELOQUENT, expressive of strong emotion. (10.) |
| 4. SOLILOQUY, a speech in solitude.           | LOQUACITY, talkativeness. (123.)              |

1. No one can excel in *elocution*, who does not possess the power to *enunciate* (341) clearly and distinctly.

2. Those who perform great deeds, rarely use much *circumlocution* in describing them. "We met the enemy, and they are ours," was the *missive* (305), that announced the great victory on Lake Erie.

3. Much *obloquy* was cast on William Penn, by *malevolent* (279) persons, for his supposed adherence to the cause of the deposed monarch.

4. Cato's *soliloquy*, commencing, "It must be so; Plato, thou reasonest well," &c., has *consoled* (489) many, who were ready to despair, and kept them from committing *suicide* (510).

271. LU'CR-UM, gain.

1. LUCRATIVE, profitable.

1. The trade with the American Colonies was so *lucrative*, that, in 1651, Cromwell passed an Act, intended to secure the whole trade to the English.

**272. LUC'T-OR, I struggle.**

1. **RELUCTANT**, unwilling.

1. Elizabeth was very *reluctant* to sign (481) the death-warrant of Essex; but his conduct had been so *reprehensible* (409), that she had not the slightest pretext to refuse.

**273. LU'D-O, I play. LU'S-UM, to play.**

1. <b>DELUSION</b> , false belief.		<b>LUDICROUS</b> , exciting laughter. (201.)
<b>ALLUSIONS</b> , references to something. (76.)		

1. In 1692, a dreadful *delusion*, known as the "Salem witchcraft," prevailed in Massachusetts.

**274. LU'N-A, the moon.**

1. <b>LUNATIC</b> , an insane person.		<b>LUNAR</b> , relating to the moon. (145.)
<b>LUNACY</b> , madness. (145.)		

1. George III. was for many years a *lunatic*, and the expediency of appointing a *regent* (438), was frequently discussed.

**275. LU'-O, I wash away. LU'T-UM, to wash away.**

1. <b>ABLUTION</b> , a washing or cleansing.		2. <b>DILUTE</b> , to make thin or weak.

1. The frequent *ablution* of the whole body, is enjoined by the Mosaic Law.

2. It is a *punishable* (421) offence, in some countries, to *dilute* milk, or to adulterate any article of merchandise.

**276. LU'CE-O, I shine. LU'MEN, (LU'MIN-IS,) light.**

1. <b>ELUCIDATE</b> , to explain.		<b>ILLUMINATE</b> , to enlighten. (123.)
2. <b>ILLUMINATION</b> , lighting up.		<b>LUCID</b> , clear. (40.)
3. <b>LUMINOUS</b> , emitting light.		<b>LUMINARY</b> , the sun. (177.)
		<b>TRANSLUCENT</b> , transparent. (142.)

1. Newton was the first to clearly *elucidate* the principle of the attraction of gravitation.

2. There was a general *illumination*, on the repeal of the Stamp Act, in 1766.

3. The moon is not a *luminous* body, but *irradiates* (433) the earth, by reflecting the *rays* (433) of the sun.

**277. MAGIS'TER, a master.**

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <p>1. <b>MAGISTRACY</b>, the office or dignity of a magistrate.</p> <p>2. <b>MAGISTERIAL</b>, having the air of authority.</p> | <p>3. <b>MAGISTRATE</b>, one having civil authority.</p> |
|--|--|

1. Prescott, the Governor-General of Rhode Island, appointed none to the *magistracy*, but those who would carry out his *malicious* (279) designs against the Provincials.

2. Berkley, the aristocratic governor of Virginia, said, with a *magisterial* air, "Thank God, there are no free schools, nor printing-presses, in Virginia."

3. John Bunyan was frequently brought before a *magistrate*; but, instead of obtaining his liberty, was generally *remanded* (280) to prison.

**278. MAG'N-US, great. MA'JOR, greater.**

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <p>1. <b>MAGNANIMOUS</b>, of noble mind.</p> <p>2. <b>MAGNIFY</b>, enlarge.</p> <p><b>MAGNITUDE</b>, greatness. (167.)</p> | <p><b>MAJORITY</b>, the part of any number greater than the sum of all the other parts. (76.)</p> |
|--|---|

1. Had Washington been less *magnanimous*, he would have taken measures to punish Conway, for his unprovoked attacks.

2. When we *magnify* a drop of water, we see that it is filled with living beings.

**279. MA'LE, evil; ill.**

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <p>1. <b>MALADMINISTRATION</b>, bad use of power.</p> <p><b>MALIGN</b>, slander. (167.)</p> <p><b>MALCONTENT</b>, a dissatisfied, restless member of society. (39.)</p> | <p><b>MALICIOUS</b>, intending ill to others. (277.)</p> <p><b>MALEVOLENT</b>, wishing ill to another. (270.)</p> <p><b>MALIGNITY</b>, extreme enmity. (46.)</p> |
|---|--|

1. Impeachment is the power, which the House of Representatives has, to bring a charge against a civil officer for *maladministration* of office.

**280. MAN'D-O, I bid or command. MANDA'T-UM, to bid, to command.**

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <p><b>COMMAND</b>, injunction. (57.)</p> <p><b>COUNTERMAND</b>, to revoke. (102.)</p> | <p><b>MANDATE</b>, order. (57.)</p> <p><b>REMANDED</b>, sent back. (277.)</p> |
|---|---|

**281. MA'NE-O, I stay.**

- |  |                                   |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| <p><b>PERMANENT</b>, lasting. (191.)</p> | <p><b>REMAIN</b>, stay. (14.)</p> |
|--|-----------------------------------|

## 282. MA'N-US, the hand.

1. AMANUENSIS, a person employed to write what another dictates.
2. MANACLES, shackles.  
MANAGEMENT, manner of treating. (241.)  
MANUAL, performed by the hand. (134.)

MAINTAIN, to support. (104.)  
MANUMISSION, giving liberty to slaves. (47.)  
MANŒUVRE, a skilful movement. (115.)  
MANUFACTORY, a work-shop. (41.)  
MANUSCRIPT, a writing. (103.)

1. Want of sight is generally considered an *insuperable* (513) obstacle to literary pursuits; but Milton, by means of an *amanuensis*, wrote the whole of "Paradise Lost," after he became blind.

2. What more striking instance of the *mutability* (323) of all things earthly, can be given, than that of Columbus, returning in *manacles* from the New World, which he had discovered.

## 283. MA'R-E, the sea.

1. TRANSMARINE, across the sea.
2. SUBMARINE, under the sea.

MARITIME, bordering on the sea. (109.)

1. In 1763, England received a large accession to her *transmarine* possessions—France ceding all her territory east of the Mississippi, and north of the Iberville River.

2. The *persistent* (485) efforts of Cyrus W. Field, to lay a *submarine* telegraph, to *unite* (551) England and America, have been crowned with success.

## 284. MA'TER, (MA'TR-IS,) a mother.

MATRON, an elderly lady. (123.)

## 285. MATU'R-US, ripe.

1. MATURED, well digested.  
IMMATURE, unripe. (97.)

MATURITY, ripeness. (97.)  
PREMATURE, too hasty. (66.)

1. In 1838, the *insurgents* (514) in Canada, having *matured* their plans, an *insurrection* (514) took place. As many Americans attempted to *evade* (553) the laws, *requiring* (428) *neutrality* (330), the President issued an *admonitory* (309) proclamation.

## 286. ME'DE-OR, I am cured.

1. MEDICINAL, having the power of healing.  
IRREMEDIABLE, incurable. (161.)  
MEDICAL, relating to the art of healing. (149)

MEDICINE, any substance used in curing disease. (47.)  
REMEDIAL, intended for a remedy. (68.)  
REMEDY, a cure. (152.)

1. The Indians are well acquainted with the *medicinal* properties of the leaf of the *plantain* (387).

287. ME'DI-US, middle.

- |                                 |  |   |
|---------------------------------|--|---|
| 1. MEDIUM, means.               |  | MEDIATE, to interpose between parties, for the purpose of effecting a reconciliation. (57.) |
| IMMEDIATELY, instantly. (264.)  |  |   |
| MEDIATION, interposition. (20.) |  |   |

1. A system of *signals* (481) is usually adopted, as a *medium* of *communication* (320), between the *distant* (485) parts of an army.

288. MED'IT-OR, I muse.

1. PREMEDITATED, planned previously.

1. As the Indians of Virginia had *premeditated* the attack, in 1644, they were well prepared for the contest.

289. ME'LIOR, better.

- |                              |  |                             |
|------------------------------|--|-----------------------------|
| 1. MELIORATION, improvement. |  | AMELIORATE, to make better. |
|                              |  | (209.)                      |

1. In 1733, Oglethorpe, and other benevolent gentlemen, felt that some *melioration* of the condition of the poor of England was absolutely necessary.

290. ME'MOR, mindful.

- |   |  |  |
|---|--|--|
| 1. REMINISCENCE, recollection.                            |  | MEMENTO, that which reminds.               |
| 1. MEMORY, the faculty by which we remember.              |  | (264.)                                     |
| 2. MEMORIAL, a monument.                                  |  | MEMORABLE, worthy to be remembered. (194.) |
| 3. COMMEMORATE, to preserve in memory by some public act. |  | REMEMBER, bear in mind. (210.)             |
| IMMEMORIAL, beyond memory. (170.)                         |  | REMEMBRANCE, recollection. (267.)          |

1. The following anecdote, containing a pleasing *reminiscence* of Washington, and a remarkable instance of ready tact in a child, is worth *committing* (305) to *memory*. As Washington was about to leave a house, where he had made a call, a *modest* (306) little girl opened the door, and courteously held it for him to pass out. "My dear," said Washington, "I wish you a better service." "Yes, sir," said the little girl, "*to let you in.*"

2. The Franklin Library is a far more suitable *memorial* of Benjamin Franklin, than any useless monument, which *posterity* (404) could erect.

3. The *sacrament* (453) of the Lord's Supper, *instituted* (485) to *commemorate* the death of Jesus Christ, is described by each Evangelist.

291. **MENS**, (**MEN'T-IS**,) the mind.

**MENTAL**, relating to the mind. (83.)

292. **MER'G-O**, I dip. **MER'S-UM**, to dip.

1. **EMERGENCY**, pressing neces- | **IMMERSION**, a dipping. (103.)  
sity.

1. Clinton, knowing that Savannah was *totally* (536) *unprepared* (364), sent a force, in 1778, to take it. In this *emergency*, General Robert Howe made a brave defence; but, overcome by the *disparity* (361) of the forces, was obliged to retire, and the British entered Savannah.

293. **MER'C-OR**, I buy, I traffic.

1. **MERCENARY**, serving for pay. | **COMMERCE**, trade. (107.)  
2. **MERCANTILE**, pertaining to a | **MERCHANDISE**, things bought and  
merchant. | sold. (57.)  
| **MERCHANT**, a trader. (3.)

1. Burgoyne's army was composed of a heterogeneous mass of *mercenary* troops, gathered by *conscription* (467).

2. The *assumption* (512), that the British Government had the right to seize deserters, was *destructive* (507) of the *mercantile interests* (511) of the United States.

294. **ME'-O**, I go to and fro.

1. **MEANDERING**, winding.

1. Mythology gives the name Meander to a river in Asia, remarkable for its *meandering* or *serpentine* (478) course.

295. **MI'GR-O**, I remove. **MIGRA'T-UM**, to remove.

1. **MIGRATORY**, roving. | **IMMIGRANT**, one who comes into  
**EMIGRATE**, to remove from a | a country to reside. (109.)  
place. (44.) | **MIGRATION**, departure to a dis-  
**IMMIGRATION**, the coming of | tant place of residence. (48.)  
foreigners into a country. | **TRANSMIGRATION**, a passing from  
(68.) | one state to another. (171.)

1. In 1713, a *migratory* band of Tuscaroras arrived in New York, and joined the Five Nations.

296. **MI'L-ES**, (**MIL'IT-IS**,) a soldier.

1. **MILITANT**, contending. | **MILITIA**, the enrolled soldiers.  
**MILITARY**, pertaining to sol- | (75.)  
diery. (72.)

1. Until Christianity prevails all over the world, the church will be a church *militant*.

297 MIL'LE, a thousand.

MILLENNIUM, a thousand years of peace. (14.)

298. MI'N-EO, I jut out.

1. PROMINENT, eminent.
2. EMINENCE, distinction.

| EMINENT, distinguished. (47.)

1. William Markham, a *prominent* Quaker and philanthropist, was appointed *deputy-governor* (422) of the colony, which settled at Chester, in 1681.

2. The great *eminence*, attained by some, is owing more to attention and perseverance, than to a *retentive* (521) *memory* (290).

299. MINIS'TER, (MINIS'TR-I,) a servant.

1. ADMINISTRATOR, one who takes charge of the property of a person dying without a will.
- ADMINISTER, dispense. (87.)
- ADMINISTRATION, management of public affairs. (57.)

| MINISTER, one who is appointed to transact business of state under the direction of the chief executive. (58.)

| MINISTERIAL, clerical. (187.)

1. When a man dies *intestate* (529), it is necessary to appoint an *administrator*.

300. MI'N-OR, less. MIN'U-O, I lessen. MINU'T-UM, to lessen.

1. DIMINUTION, decrease.
2. MINORITY, the smaller number.
3. DIMINUTIVE, little.

| 3. MINUTE, small.

| DIMINISH, to make less. (187.)

1. Want and disease had caused such a *diminution* in the army, and the people were so sunk in lethargy, that Lincoln was compelled to surrender Charleston, in 1780.

2. The *minority* in Congress have the following powers:—1. They “may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the *attendance* (520) of *absent* (511) members, in such manner, and under such penalties, as each House may provide.” 2. “The yeas and nays of the members of either House, on any question, shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those *present* (511), be entered on the journal.”

3. In making the soundings for the Atlantic Cable, the *plummet* (394) brought up *diminutive* shells, some of them so *minute*, that they looked like atoms.

301. MI'R-US, strange, wonderful.

1. MIRACULOUS, exceeding the laws of nature.
2. ADMIRABLE, of wonderful excellence.

| ADMIRABLY, wonderfully. (19.)

| ADMIRATION, wonder. (27.)

1. According to an ancient *tradition* (537), the *veritable* (566) *tabernacle* (515), (described in the Pentateuch, as having been carried by the Jews in the exodus), is still in *existence* (485), having been preserved by *miraculous* power.

2. Few, who *associated* (486) with Hamilton, could fail to *appreciate* (411) the *admirable* qualities which he possessed.

### 302. MIS'C-EO, I mix. MIX'T-UM, to mix.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. MISCELLANY, a collection of various things. | 3. PROMISCUOUS, mingled indiscriminately. |
| 2. MISCELLANEOUS, mixed.                       |   |

1. The New American Cyclopedia contains a most interesting *miscellany*, embracing Mechanics, Geometry, Geology, &c.

2. The Patent Office contains a *miscellaneous* collection of every kind of *apparatus* (364).

3. A *promiscuous* *multitude* (317), composed of all classes, gain *admission* (305) to the President on New-Year's day.

### 303. MI'SER, wretched.

- |                          |                           |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. COMMISERATED, pitied. | MISERABLE, unhappy. (57.) |
|                          | MISERY, suffering. (194.) |

1. The intense sufferings of the prisoners, in the "Prison Ship," were *unmitigated* (304) during the war. If any Royalist *commiserated* these sufferings, and provided a *palliative* (360), he soon received an *admonition* (309) from the Provost-Marshal, which caused him to desist.

### 304. MIT'IG-O, I make mild, I soften.

- |                              |                                 |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| MITIGATE, to assuage. (135.) | UNMITIGATED, unassuaged. (303.) |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------|

### 305. MIT'T-O, I send. MIS'S-UM, to send.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. EMITTED, sent forth.   | COMMIT, to perpetrate. (23.)                      |
| 2. INTERMITTENT, ceasing at intervals.  | COMMITTING, intrusting. (290.)                    |
| 3. TRANSMIT, to deliver.  | COMPROMISE, adjustment by concession. (57.)       |
| 4. REMISS, negligent.   | DISMISSED, sent away. (247.)                      |
| 5. MISSION, commission.   | EMISSARY, one sent out as a secret agent. (66.)   |
| ADMIT, permit. (5.)   | INTERMISSION, cessation for a time. (68.)         |
| ADMISSION, admittance. (302.)   | MISSIONARY, one sent to propagate religion. (23.) |
| COMMISSARY, the officer whose business it is to provide food for the army. (5.) | MISSIVE, message sent. (270.)                     |
| COMMISSIONERS, those bearing a commission. (191.)                               | PERMISSION, leave granted. (63.)                  |
| COMMISSION, a trust. (171.)   | PERMIT, allow. (22.)                              |



PROMISING, stipulating. (13.)	SUBMISSION, a yielding. (6.)
PROMISSORY, containing a promise. (131.)	SURMISE, suspicion. (167.)

1. During an *eruption* (451) of *Mount* (310) Vesuvius, such a quantity of lava, ashes, &c., was *emitted*, that two cities were destroyed.

2. In some of the oil wells, the flow is *uninterrupted* (451), while in others it is *intermittent*.

3. The framers of the Constitution hoped to *transmit* the blessings of liberty to their posterity.

4. Lee was so *remiss* in reinforcing Washington, in 1776, that many doubted his love for the American cause.

5. Jay's *mission* to England was so successful, that, in 1795, a treaty was laid before the Senate, for *ratification* (439).

### 306. MO'D-US, a manner.

1. MODERATE, observing proper bounds.	ACCOMMODATE, to supply with conveniences. (47.)
2. MODESTY, humility.	COMMODITY, article. (185.)
3. MODIFY, to change the character of a thing.	MODEL, a copy to be imitated. (74.)
4. COMMODIOUS, convenient.	MODEST, unobtrusive. (290.)
4. INCOMMODED, inconvenienced.	

1. Never eat to *satiety* (463); but be *moderate* in all things, if you would preserve health.

2. Although Washington had proved himself such a *competent* (381) General, yet, when appointed to the *position* (399) of Commander-in-chief, he said, with great *modesty*, "I do not think myself equal to the command."

3. As Great Britain refused to repeal or *modify* the "Orders in Council," war was declared in 1812.

4. The want of *commodious* habitations, greatly *incommoded* the early settlers of Massachusetts.

### 307. MO'LI-OR, I rear or build. MOLI'T-US, to rear or build.

1. DEMOLITION, destruction.	DEMOLISH, to throw down. (60.)
-----------------------------	--------------------------------

1. When Howe evacuated Boston, he threatened the *demolition* of all the principal buildings, if Washington fired on his ships.

### 308. MOL'L-IS, soft.

1. EMOLLIENT, that which assuages.	MOLLIFY, to assuage. (117.)
------------------------------------	-----------------------------

1. While the attendants of King — were *applying* (392) some *unctuous* (550) substance, as an *emollient*, it took fire, and *enveloped* (558) him in flames. He soon expired, in great *torment* (535).

309. MO'N-EO, I put in mind; I warn. MON'IT-UM, to put in mind to warn.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. MONITOR, a pupil who acts in place of a teacher. | ADMONITION, warning. (303.)                    |
| 1. SUMMON, to call.                                 | ADMONITORY, giving warning. (285.)             |
| ADMONISH, to remind of a fault. (58.)               | PREMONITORY, giving warning beforehand. (145.) |

1. In the Lancasterian method of education, a *monitor* is employed, to *summon* the classes to their exercises.

310. MONS, (MON'T-IS,) a high hill.

- |                         |                                 |
|-------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. PARAMOUNT, superior. | MOUNT, a hill. (305.)           |
| AMOUNT, the sum. (187.) | SURMOUNT, to rise above. (116.) |
1. Moral science (or ethics) teaches, that the duty we owe to God is *paramount* to any duty imposed by man.

311. MON'STR-O, I point, I show. MONSTRA'T-UM, to point out, to show.

- |                                   |  |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| 1. MONSTROUS, unnatural.          | MONSTER, anything horrible from ugliness. (187.) |
| DEMONSTRATE, make evident. (117.) | REMONSTRATE, to expostulate. (151.)              |

1. The Algerines held the *monstrous* doctrine, that all persons shipwrecked on their shores, were slaves.

312. MOR'B-US, a disease.

MORBIDLY, in a diseased manner. (187.)

313. MOR'D-EO, I bite. MOR'S-UM, to bite.

REMORSE, sense of guilt. (187.)

314. MORS, (MOR'T-IS,) death.

- |                                     |                                |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. MORTIFY, to humble.              | MORTAL, deadly. (96.)          |
| IMMORTAL, exempt from death. (125.) | MORTALITY, death. (140.)       |
| IMMORTALIZE, to perpetuate. (158.)  | MORTIFICATION, vexation. (53.) |

1. Wayne determined to *vindicate* (574) his honor, and to *mortify* the British, for his defeat at Paoli. He did it most *completely* (391), in the retaking of Stony Point.

315. MOS, (MO'R-IS,) custom; practice.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| DEMORALIZE, to render corrupt in morals. (116.) | IMMORALITY, want of correctness of life. (247.) |
|---|---|

IMMORAL, not virtuous. (151.)  
MORALITY, correctness of life.  
(133.)

MORALIZE, to apply to a moral  
purpose. (191.)

316. MO'VE-O, I move. MO'T-UM, to move.

COMMOTION, tumult. (163.)  
EMOTION, disturbance of mind.  
(50.)  
MOTIVE, inducement. (3.)  
MOVABLES, goods. (176.)  
MOVEMENT, motion. (50.)

PROMOTE, to advance. (57.)  
PROMOTION, advancement. (66.)  
PROMOTIVE, tending to advance  
(143.)  
REMOVE, to change the place.  
(176.)

317. MUL'T-US, much.

1. MULTIFORM, having many  
forms. | MULTITUDE, a great number.  
(302.)

1. To one who *scrutinizes* (468) closely, Nature, in every depart-  
ment, exhibits *multiform* beauties.

318. MUN'D-US, the earth; the world.

1. MUNDANE, earthly.

1. We hold every *mundane* treasure by a very *precarious* (407)  
*tenure* (521).

319. MU'NI-O, I fortify. MUNI'T-UM, to fortify.

AMMUNITION, materials used in war. (25.)

320. MU'N-US, (MU'NER-IS,) an office; a gift.

1. MUNIFICENCE, liberality.  
2. MUNICIPAL, pertaining to a  
city.  
3. COMMUNICATIVE, ready to im-  
part knowledge.  
4. IMMUNITIES, peculiar privi-  
leges.

COMMON, usual. (15.)  
COMMUNICATE, to impart. (66.)  
COMMUNICATION, the imparting  
of knowledge. (287.)  
COMMUNITY, society. (3.)  
REMUNERATION, recompense. (44.)

1. The *munificence* of Mr. Peabody has conferred *innumerable*  
(340) blessings on the *poor* (370) of London, and kept many from  
*pauperism* (370).

2. One of the most important duties, *devolving* (584) upon *municipal*  
*authorities*, is to provide an *abundant* (549) supply of water.

3. The first *adventurers* (559) to the New World, found the Indians  
friendly and *communicative*.

4. The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges  
and *immunities* of citizens in the several States.

## 321. MU'R-US, a wall.

## 1. IMMURED, imprisoned,

1. "Why was Caspar Hauser *immured* from infancy to manhood?" is a question on which many have *speculated* (497), but none have come to any *satisfactory* (463) conclusion.

## 322. MU'S-A, a muse.

## 1. MUSEUM, the place where curiosities are deposited.

## 1. MUSE, to meditate.

## 2. MUSES, heathen goddesses who presided over poetry, &amp;c.

MUSICIAN, one skilled in music. (68.)

1. A *visitor* (571) at the British *Museum*, is led to *muse* on the transitory nature of earthly greatness.

2. Castalia was a fountain on Mount Parnassus, sacred to the Nine *Muses*.

## 323. MU'T-O, I change. MUTA'T-UM, to change.

## 1. MUTUAL, reciprocal.

## 2. IMMUTABLE, unchangeable.

## 3. TRANSMUTE, to change from one substance to another.

MUTABILITY, changeableness. (282.)

1. The *connection* (327) of the New and the Old World, by the Atlantic Telegraph, will probably prove a *mutual* advantage.

2. The Medes and Persians boasted, that their laws were *immutable*, yet not a *vestige* (567) of them remains at the present day.

3. How *vividly* (579) does Hawthorne, in his "Wonder Book," describe the "Golden Touch of Midas," which was able to *transmute* everything to gold.

## 324. NAS'C-OR, I am born. NA'T-US, to be born.

## 1. NATIVITY, birth.

INNATE, inborn. (123.)

NATION, a distinct people united in the same government. (113.)

NATURAL, native. (4.)

NATURE, essential quality. (1.)

NATURALIST, one versed in natural history. (138.)

SUPERNATURAL, beyond nature. (41.)

NATIVE, relating to birth. (184.)

1. The place of Homer's *nativity* is a doubtful point, as may be seen from the well-known distich:

"Seven cities contend for Homer dead,  
Through which, the living Homer begged his bread."

## 325. NAU'T-A, a sailor.

## 1. NAUTICAL, pertaining to navigation.

1. Before the invention of the mariner's compass, in 1302, *nautical* skill was limited to *navigable* (326) rivers, and the shores of the ocean.

**326. NAV'-IS, a ship.**

CIRCUMNAVIGATION, around. (32.)	sailing	NAVIGABLE, passable by ships. (325.)
NAVAL, maritime. (113.)		NAVIGATION, relating to vessels. (233.)

**327. NEC'T-O, I tie or bind. NEX'-UM, to tie or bind.**

- |                                       |  |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| 1. ANNEXATION, the act of connecting. | 2. DISCONNECT, to separate.<br>CONNECTION, joining. (323.) |
|---------------------------------------|--|

1. The *annexation* of Texas was a very *unpopular* (400) measure with a large party in the North.

2. In 1836, the people of Texas, disgusted with the despotism of Mexico, determined to *disconnect* Texas from that country.

**328. NE'G-O, I deny. NEGA'T-UM, to deny.**

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. NEGATIVES, words expressive<br>of denial. | DENY, declare not to be true.<br>(260.) |
| 1. NEGATION, denial.                         | NEGATIVE, implying denial. (102.)       |

1. Two *negatives* in the same sentence are improper, if intended to express the same *negation*.

**329. NEFA'RI-US, wicked.**

1. NEFARIOUS, extremely wicked.

1. The Emperor Nero was guilty of such *nefarious* acts, that his name is a synonym for monster.

**330. NEU'TER, neither of the two.**

NEUTRAL, not engaged on either side. (57.)	NEUTRALIZES, destroys peculiar properties. (152.)
NEUTRALITY, the state of taking no part. (285.)	

**331. NI'HIL, nothing.**

ANNIHILATION, reducing to nothing. (125.)

**332. NO'C-EO, I hurt; I harm.**

- |                                     |                          |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. INNOCENT, free from guilt.       | 3. OBNOXIOUS, offensive. |
| 2. NUISANCE, that which incommodes. | INNOCENCE, purity. (57.) |

1. In Germany, during the 16th century, more than 100,000 *innocent* persons suffered death for witchcraft.

2. Scholars should be ashamed of conduct, which makes a school-house a *nuisance*.

3. George III. found it impossible, to make *obnoxious* laws, *operative* (349) in the American Colonies.

### 333. NOR'M-A, a rule.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. NORMAL, according to established principles. | ENORMITY, excessive greatness. (30.)<br>ENORMOUS, huge. (152.) |
|---|--|
1. A good *Normal* School is essential to the existence of good Common Schools.

### 334. NOS'C-O, I know. NO'T-UM, to know. NO'T-A, a mark. NO'MEN, a name.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. NOTORIOUS, remarkable.                 | NOBLE, generous. (136.)                            |
| 2. RECONNOITERING, surveying.             | NOBILITY, patricians. (217.)                       |
| 3. NOMINAL, in name only.                 | NOMINATE, to name for appointment. (74.)           |
| DENOMINATION, religious sect. (57.)       | NOTIFY, to make known. (24.)                       |
| ENNOBLE, to raise to the nobility. (120.) | RECOGNIZED, remembered as previously known. (264.) |
| IGNOMINY, dishonor. (29.)                 |  |

1. Captain Kidd was a *notorious* pirate, who is said to have deposited immense treasure on the coast of Massachusetts.

2. Sumpter and Marion were invaluable, for *reconnoitering* and carrying on *partisan* (365) warfare.

3. The treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle was but a *temporary* (519) suspension of hostilities, and the peace established, proved to be only *nominal*, especially where there was not a full *complement* (391) of regular troops.

### 335. NO'V-US, new.

- |   |                                   |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| 1. INNOVATION, introduction of something new. | 3. NOVICE, one new in a business. |
| 2. RENOVATED, made new.                       | NOVELS, fictitious tales. (174.)  |

1. Walter Scott, having become *insolvent* (491), commenced writing a series of historical novels, which were such an *innovation* on the usual style of novels, that they created a great sensation.

2. A new earth, *renovated*, and made free from all, that is so *odious* (343) and *repugnant* (418) in this, is described in the Apocalypse.

3. The Thugs of India, before admitting a *novice*, demand a solemn *asseveration* (480), that he will never divulge their secrets.

### 336. NOX, (NOC'T-IS,) night.

- |                        |  |
|------------------------|--|
| 1. NOCTURNAL, nightly. | EQUINOCTIAL, pertaining to the equinox. (269.) |
|------------------------|--|

1. Nothing so completely *eradicates* (434) the belief in *ectres* (497) and *nocturnal visitants* (571), as education.

337. NU'B-O, I marry. NUP'T-UM, to marry.

1. NUPTIALS, marriage ceremonies.

1. When Lord Lyons, who was a bachelor, gave *formal* (187) notice to the President, of the *nuptials* of the *Prince* (412) of Wales, Lincoln merely replied, "Lord Lyons, go thou and do likewise."

338. NU'D-US, naked.

1. DENUDE, make bare. | NUDITY, nakedness. (14.)

1. When the cold blasts from the north *denude* the trees, we should have sympathy with those, who are poor and suffering.

339. NUL'L-US, no one.

1. NULLIFY, to render of no force. | 2. NULLITY, that which is void in law.

1. The "Non-Intercourse Act" was designed to *nullify* the Act, which imposed a duty on tea, glass, paper, painters' colors, &c.

2. The Charter of Massachusetts was declared a *nullity*, in 1684, by Charles II.

340. NU'MER-US, a number.

1. SUPERNUMERARIES, persons beyond the usual number. | INNUMERABLE, too many to be counted. (320.)  
NUMERICAL, pertaining to numbers. (57.)

1. Where a large number of laborers are employed, it is common to have several *supernumeraries*.

341. NUN'CI-O, I announce.

1. RENOUNCED, disowned. | DENUNCIATION, public menace.  
ANNOUNCE, to give notice. (75.) | (158.)  
DENOUNCE, to stigmatize. (120.) | ENUNCIATE, to utter. (270.)

1. Such was the *odium* (343) attached to the name of Quaker, that Admiral Penn *renounced* his son for professing their principles.

342. OC'UL-US, the eye.

1. INOCULATE, to communicate a disease by inserting contagious matter in the flesh. | 2. OCULAR, perceived by the eye.

1. In the spring of 1777, Washington determined to *inoculate* his army with the small-pox.

2. The sailors were so sceptical, that they were on the point of mutiny, when they had *ocular* demonstration, that they were approaching land.

## 343. O'DI, I hate.

ODIOUS, causing hatred. (335.) | ODTUM, dislike. (341.)

## 344. O'L-EO, I emit odor.

1. OLFATORY, pertaining to the sense of smelling. | REDOLENT, diffusing a sweet scent (followed by *of*). (199.)1. The *olfactory* nerves, or nerves of smelling, are very sensitive in birds of prey.

## 345. OM'N-IS, every; all.

OMNIPOTENT, having all power. (57.) | OMNISCIENT, having infinite knowledge. (176.)

OMNIPRESENT, everywhere present. (176.)

## 346. O'N-US, (ON'ER-IS,) a burden.

1. EXONERATE, to exculpate. | 2. ONEROUS, burdensome.

1. In 1636, Harvey was sent to England, charged with serious offences; but he found it easy to *exonerate* himself, and soon returned.2. Pitt, with all his *onerous* duties, found time to carefully *investigate* (567) the cause of the reverses in America, and to plan a *vigorous* (572) *prosecution* (476) of the war.

## 347. OPI'N-OR, I think; I imagine.

OPINION, judgment. (143.)

## 348. OP'T-O, I wish. OPTA'T-UM, to wish.

1. OPTION, choice. | ADOPTED, chose. (200.)

1. Unless James II. could have induced Louis XIV. of France to *co-operate* (349) with him in a civil war, he had no *option*, but was compelled to abdicate.

## 349. OP'ER-A, work; labor.

1. INOPERATIVE, not producing effects. | Co-OPERATE, to act together. (348.)  
2. OPERATE, produce effects. | OPERATION, action. (134.)  
OPERATIVE, effective. (332.)1. The *extraordinary* (351) powers granted to the President, by the Alien and Sedition (471) Acts, had rendered them *inoperative*.2. With the *ordinary* (351) covering, the telegraphic wire will not *operate* under water.

## 350. OR'B-IS, a circle; a circular body.

1. EXORBITANT, extravagant. | 2. ORBIT, path of a planet.



1. For such a tract of land as the Louisiana Territory, \$15,000,000 was not an *exorbitant* price.

2. Astronomy teaches us, that the *orbit* of the earth is *oval* (356), and that the earth is nearer the sun in winter, than in summer.

**351. OR'D-O, (OR'DIN-IS,) order.**

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. ORDINANCES, laws.                                  | EXTRAORDINARY, beyond the usual course. (349.)<br>ORDER, command. (102.)<br>ORDINARY, in the usual manner. (349.) |
| 2. INSUBORDINATION, disobedience to lawful authority. |   |
| 3. SUBORDINATE, inferior.                             |   |
| 4. INORDINATE, excessive.                             |   |

1. The various *ordinances*, imposing *restrictions* (506) on the commerce of the colonies, at first produced remonstrance, and *eventually* (559) rebellion.

2. Braddock thought it showed *insubordination*, to express any doubt as to the expediency of his plans.

3. Aaron Burr held a *subordinate* position in the army, in the early part of the war.

4. *Ostentation* (520) and *inordinate* love of dress, have induced many persons to steal.

**352. O'RI-OR, I rise; I spring from. OR'DI-OR, I begin.**

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. ORIGINALITY, the quality of being original. | ORIENTAL, eastern. (46.)<br>ORIGINATED, brought into existence. (142.) |
| 1. EXORDIUM, formal preface.                   |  |
| 2. ORIGINALLY, at first.                       |  |

1. If an orator has eloquence and *originality*, whether his discourse commences with an *exordium*, and ends with a *peroration* (354), or not, it is heard with interest.

2. The tradition, that the Indians of North America, *originally* came across the "big water," is an argument for the *unity* (551) of the human race.

**353. OR'N-O, I embellish. ORNA'T-UM, to embellish.**

- |  |                                |
|--|--------------------------------|
| 1. ORNATE, highly ornamented.  | ORNAMENT, embellishment. (69.) |
| 1. Many of the cathedrals in England are built in an <i>ornate</i> and <i>expensive</i> (374) style. |                                |

**354. O'R-O, I pray; I ask. ORA'T-UM, to pray; to ask.**

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. ORATORY, eloquence.                                       | INEXORABLE, not to be moved by entreaty. (29.)<br>ORATION, a formal speech. (46.)<br>ORATOR, a public speaker. (10.)<br>PERORATION, the final summing up of a speech. (352.) |
| 2. ORACLE, a place where the heathen deities were consulted. |  |
| 2. ORISONS, prayers.   |  |
| ADORATION, worship. (46.)                                    |  |
|  |  |

1. The orations of Cæsar are still *extant* (485), and are regarded as models, to be studied by all, who would excel in *oratory*.

2. Washington sought no Delphic *oracle*, but, amid the snows of Valley Forge, offered his earnest *orisons*, for the *sanction* (458) of a just God upon his undertaking.

### 355. O'TI-UM, ease.

NEGOTIATE, to establish by agreement. (25.)

### 356. O'V-UM, an egg.

OVAL, egg-shaped. (350.)

### 357. PA'G-US, a village.

1. PAGANISM, heathenism.

1. Even in *paganism*, man has a *consciousness* (466) of guilt, and a desire to *expiate* (384) his sin.

### 358. PAN'D-O, I lay open. PAN'S-UM, to lay open.

- |  |                             |
|--|-----------------------------|
| 1. EXPANSION, the act of expanding; enlarging. | EXPAND, enlarge, (31.)      |
| 2. EXPANSIVE, having power to enlarge.         | EXPANSE, wide extent. (57.) |

1. Montgolfier, the first *aéronaut*, made many attempts to effect the *expansion* of the first balloon.

2. The *expansive* force of heat is shown, in the lifting of the kettle-lid by the steam.

### 359. PAC'T-US, stipulated; agreed.

1. COMPACT, firmly united. | 2. COMPACT, bargain.

1. Jackson defended New Orleans by ramparts of cotton, which were so *compact*, as to be *impenetrable* (377) to cannon-balls.

2. Many attempts have been made to *disparage* (361) the character of Osceola for *veracity* (566); but he always declared, that the *compact* to remove was made without his knowledge.

### 360. PAL/LI-UM, a cloak.

PALL, a covering for the dead. (50.)	PALLIATIVE, that which tends to mitigate. (303.)
PALLIATE, extenuate. (41.)	PALLIATION, mitigation. (5.)

### 361. PAR, equal; like.

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|---------------------------------|--|
| 1. PEERAGE, the rank of a peer. | COMPARE, examine things with reference to their likeness. (113.) |
| 2. DISPARAGEMENT, detraction.   |  |
| DISPARAGE, to vilify. (359.)    |  |
| DISPARITY, inequality. (292.)   |  |

1. As there is no title more exalted, than that of "American Citizen," it is impossible to *raise* an American to the *peerage*.

2. Do not speak in *disparagement* of a person, unless it is absolutely necessary.

362. PA'R-EO, I am present. PAR'IT-UM, to be present.

- |  |                               |
|--|-------------------------------|
| 1. APPARITIONS, ghosts.                        | APPARENT, evident. (40.)      |
| 2. TRANSPARENT, capable of being seen through. | APPEARED, was visible. (142.) |

1. *Apparitions* are not often *visible* (571) in well-lighted houses, inhabited by educated people.

2. Our comfort is greatly increased by the use of a *substance* (485), which is *transparent*, and yet impervious to the air.

363. PA'R-IO, I bring forth. PAR'T-UM, to bring forth.

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|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| PARENT, a father, or mother. (122.) | PARENTAL, relating to parents. (122.) |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|

364. PA'R-O, I prepare. PARA'T-UM, to prepare.

- |                             |   |
|-----------------------------|---|
| 1. REPARATION, restitution. | APPARATUS, implements for a particular business. (302.) |
| 1. PREPARED, made ready.    | UNPREPARED, not ready. (292.)                           |
| 2. APPAREL, clothing.       |   |
| 2. IMPAIRED, injured.       |   |

1. As France refused to make *reparation*, for the *depredation* (408) on our commerce, the United States *prepared* for war.

2. Some of Stephen Girard's *apparel*, and household *utensils* (552), somewhat *impaired* by age, are deposited in Girard College, Philadelphia.

365. PARS, (PAR'T-IS,) a part.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. PARTITION, division.                        | IMPARTIAL, not favoring either side. (41.)      |
| APARTMENT, a room. (177.)                      | PARTICLE, a little portion. (13.)               |
| DEPARTMENT, a separate class of topics. (241.) | PARTISAN, irregular warfare on outposts. (334.) |

1. To induce the men, on board of a *privateer* (413), to *exert* (477) themselves, there is usually a *partition* of the *prize* (409).

366. PAS'C-O, I feed. PAS'T-UM, to feed.

- |                      |  |
|----------------------|--|
| 1. PASTORAL, rural.  | 2. PASTOR, a minister having the care of a congregation. |
| 2. PASTURE, grazing. |  |

1. David, "the sweet singer of Israel," Burns, and many others, whom we love to *extol* (533), spent their youth in *pastoral* occupations.

2. In 1638, *Pastor* Davenport, with Eaton and others, feeling too much *circumscribed* (467) by the narrow limits of the Plymouth Colony, settled on the fertile *pasture* lands of Connecticut.

367. PA'T-ER, (PA'TR-IS,) a father.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. PATRIMONY, inheritance.                         | 3. PATRICIAN, one of the nobility in Rome.      |
| 1. PATERNAL, pertaining to a father.               | COMPATRIOT, one of the same country. (38.)      |
| 2. PATRON, one who affords assistance and support. | EXPATRIATE, to banish from one's country. (41.) |
| 2. PATRONAGE, special support.                     |   |

1. The *patrimony* of General Van Rensselaer, derived from his *paternal* ancestor, comprised a territory forty-eight miles long, and twenty-one broad.

2. Benjamin Franklin was the *patron* of many poor youth, whose *aspirations* (499) would never have been satisfied, had it not been for his *patronage*.

3. At one time, a *patrician* of Rome, would assert that a *plebeian* (390) had no rights, that any one was bound to *respect* (497).

368. PA'TI-OR, I suffer; I endure. PAS'S-US, to suffer; to endure.

- |                             |                             |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. PASSIVE, unresisting.    | IMPATIENT, uneasy. (203.)   |
| COMPASSION, pity. (34.)     | PASSIONATE, excited. (185.) |
| COMPASSIONATE, pity. (209.) | PATIENCE, endurance. (28.)  |
| DISPASSIONATE, calm. (103.) |                             |

1. How *perverted* (565) must have been the judgment of George III., to *suppose* (399) that the colonists would be *passive*, under his oppressive enactments, and to fail to perceive the result, which must *inevitably* (578) follow such injustice.

369. PAX, (PA'C-IS,) peace.

- |                                 |                          |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------|
| PACIFIC, peace-making. (48.)    | PACIFY, to quiet. (192.) |
| PACIFICATION, appeasing. (200.) | PEACE, quiet, (14.)      |

370. PAU'PER, poor.

- |                              |                            |
|------------------------------|----------------------------|
| PAUPERISM, indigence. (320.) | POOR, the indigent. (320.) |
|------------------------------|----------------------------|

371. PEC'T-US, (PEC'TOR-IS,) the breast.

1. PARAPET, breast-work.

1. Every spectator held his breath in *suspense* (374), as Sergeant Jasper jumped over the *parapet*, amid a *volley* (581) of shot, and replaced the flag on Fort Moultrie.

**372. PECU'LI-UM, money. PECU'NI-A, money. PECULA'T-US, to steal public money.**

- |   |                                      |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| 1. PECULIAR, special.<br>PECULATE, to steal public property. (152.) | PECUNIARY, relating to money. (152.) |
|---|--------------------------------------|

1. It requires no *peculiar* talent to *compile* (382) a *compendium* (374) of history; all that is necessary is, perseverance and a *pen* (378).

**373. PEL'L-O, I drive. PUL'S-UM, to drive.**

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. COMPULSORY, forcible.                              | EXPULSION, driving out. (57.)           |
| 2. IMPULSE, force imparted.                           | IMPULSIVE, acting from impulsion. (96.) |
| 2. IMPEL, force forward.<br>COMPELLED, forced. (207.) | REPULSIVE, forbidding. (47.)            |

1. In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall "have *compulsory* process for obtaining witnesses."

2. The *impulse* given to a stone, in a sling, will *impel* it to a great distance.

**374. PEN'D-EO, I hang. PEN'D-O, I weigh; I pay out. PEN'S-UM, to weigh; to pay out.**

- |   |                                   |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| 1. PENDULUM (of a clock), a vibrating body. | COMPENDIUM, an abridgment. (372.) |
| 2. PENSION, stated allowance.               | DISPENSING, distributing. (209.)  |
| 3. PROPENSITY, inclination.                 | EXPENSIVE, costing much. (353.)   |
| 4. COMPENDIOUS, comprehensive.              | IMPENDING, hanging over. (243.)   |
| 4. APPENDIX, something added at the end.    | INDISPENSABLE, requisite. (117.)  |
| COMPENSATE, to give an equivalent. (192.)   | SUSPEND, to hang. (123.)          |
|   | SUSPENSE, uncertainty. (371.)     |
|   | SUSPENSION, interruption. (57.)   |
|   | RECOMPENSE, reward. (66.)         |

1. The length of a yard-stick is determined by the *pendulum* of a clock.

2. Congress gave Molly Pitcher a *pension*, for the *special* (497) service rendered by her at Monmouth.

3. Cattle have such a *propensity* for *salt* (455), that they will go a great distance to obtain it.

4. In some books, difficult or important points are placed in a *compendious* form, in an *appendix*.

**375. PE'N-E, almost.**

1. PENINSULAS, bodies of land almost surrounded by water.

1. It is a singular fact, that nearly all *peninsulas* point southward.

## 376. PENI'T-EO, I repent.

PENAL, enacting punishment. (41.)	SUBPŒNA, a writ commanding one to appear in court. (191.)
PENALTY, suffering in consequence of an act. (63.)	REPENT, to feel sorrow for what one has done. (129.)
PENITENCE, repentance. (247.)	PENITENTIARY, a prison. (153.)

## 377. PEN'ETR-O, I pierce. PENETRA'T-UM, to pierce.

1. PENETRATION, acuteness.	IMPENETRABLE, not pierceable. (359.)
PENETRATE, to pierce. (144.)	

1. Had Charles I. possessed any *penetration*, he would have *expedited* (380) the departure of such troublesome malcontents as Cromwell and Hampden.

## 378. PEN'N-A, a feather; a wing.

PEN, an instrument to write with. (372.)

## 379. PERSO'N-A, a person.

1. PERSONIFY, to ascribe life to inanimate objects.	PERSON, human being. (4.)
2. PERSONATED, represented.	PERSONALLY, in person. (98.)

1. In most European languages, every noun is either masculine or feminine gender; but in the English, things without life are all *neuter*; and this enables us to *personify* them—that is, speak of them as persons.

2. Alfred the Great *personated* a harper, and thus obtained access to the Danish camp.

## 380. PES, (PE'D-IS,) a foot.

1. PEDDLER, a travelling trader.	BIPED, a two-footed animal. (147.)
1. PEDESTRIAN, a traveller on foot.	EXPEDITION, an important enterprise at some distance. (25.)
EXPEDIENCY, fitness of measures to secure a desirable end. (141.)	EXPEDITED, hastened. (377.)
	IMPEDIMENT, hindrance. (75.)
	QUADRUPED, a four-footed animal. (147.)

1. A *peddler*, especially if he is a *pedestrian*, has a fine opportunity to *explore* (393) a country.

## 381. PE'T-O, I seek. PETI'T-UM, to seek.

1. APPETITE, desire for food.	4. IMPETUOUS, headstrong.
2. REPETITION, the doing again.	COMPETENT, capable. (306.)
3. COMPETITION, rivalry.	PETULANT, peevish. (47.)

1. The cold climate of Greenland gives the Esquimaux an *appetite*, which enables him to eat train oil and walrus flesh with *voracity* (585).

2. Constant *repetition*, and close attention, united, form the best art of memorizing.

3. The Navigation Acts destroyed all *competition* in business, by compelling the colonists to buy and sell in England.

4. The *impetuous* character of Lee brought him into many serious difficulties.

### 382. PI'L-O, I pillage; I rob.

1. PILLAGE, robbing.

COMPILE, to select and put together. (372.)

1. Many of the Arabs perform no labor, but live entirely by *pillage*.

### 383. PIN'G-O, I paint. PIC'T-UM, to paint.

1. PICTURESQUE, fitted to form a | pleasing picture. | DEPICT, describe. (228.)

1. The scenery of New Hampshire is so *picturesque*, that the State is called the "Switzerland of America."

### 384. PI'-O, I appease by sacrifice. PIA'T-UM, to appease by sacrifice.

1. EXPIATORY, having power to | atone. | EXPIATE, to atone for. (357.)

1. The sense of guilt is so *implanted* (387) in the human heart, that, in all ages, and in all nations, men have offered *expiatory* sacrifices.

### 385. PI'-US, pious; religious.

1. IMPIOUSLY, profanely.

1. The Romans, knowing the antipathy of the Jews to swine, *impiously* sacrificed them on the altar, *consecrated* (453) to the worship of God.

### 386. PLA'C-EO, I please.

1. COMPLACENCE, satisfaction.

IMPLACABLE, not to be ap- | PEASED. (129.) | PLACID, tranquil. (46.) | PLEASURE, satisfaction. (141.)

1. William Penn could not but feel *complacence* at the prosperous condition of his colony.

## 387. PLAN'T-A, a plant.

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|---|--|
| 1. SUPPLANT, to displace by taking the place of the ejected person.<br>IMPLANTED, deeply fixed. (384.)<br>PLANT, a vegetable. (14.) | PLANTAIN, an herb. (286.)<br>PLANTATION, a farm. (161.)<br>TRANSPANTING, removing and planting in another place. (40.) |
|---|--|

1. Conway sent a letter to Washington, *explanatory* (388) of his conduct, in reference to the attempt to *supplant* Washington.

## 388. PLA'N-US, plain; smooth; evident.

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|---|-------------------------------------|
| EXPLANATORY, containing explanation. (387.) | EXPLAINS, makes intelligible. (40.) |
|---|-------------------------------------|

## 389. PLAU'D-O, I clap; I applaud. PLAU'S-UM, to clap; to applaud.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. PLAUSIBLE, right in appearance.<br>APPLAUD, join in applause. (205.)<br>APPLAUSE, expression of approbation. (135.) | EXPLODED, burst with a loud report. (227.)<br>EXPLOSION, violent bursting. (105.)<br>EXPLOSIVE, liable to cause explosion. (60.) |
|--|--|

1. Duché, who opened the first Continental Congress, with a solemn *invocation* (580), soon after addressed a letter to Washington, using the most *plausible* arguments, to induce him to *desert* (477) the American cause.

## 390. PLEBS, (PLE'B-IS,) the common people.

PLEBEIAN, one of the common people. (367.)

## 391. PLE'-O, I fill. PLE'T-UM, to fill. PLE'N-US, full.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. EXPLETIVE, something added to fill up.<br>2. IMPLEMENTS, tools.<br>3. PLENIPOTENTIARY, full.<br>4. PLENTIFUL, abundant.<br>5. COMPLETE, perfect.<br>5. SUPPLEMENT, an addition to supply defects. | ACCOMPLISHED, performed. (48.)<br>COMPLEMENT, full number. (334.)<br>COMPLETELY, perfectly. (314.)<br>REPLETE, filled. (76.)<br>SUPPLY, to furnish. (133.)<br>SUPPLYING, providing. (10.) |
|--|---|

1. The adverb "there," is frequently used simply to introduce a sentence, and is then considered a mere *expletive*.

2. There has been great improvement in the mechanism of all kinds of *implements*.

3. In 1795, Mr. Jay, our Minister *Plenipotentiary* to England, concluded the treaty which bears his name.

4. Artesian wells, which provide a *plentiful* supply of water, have been sunk in the deserts of Africa.



5. So many inventions are patented every year, that no Dictionary of Arts and Sciences is *complete* without a *supplement*.

392. **PLI'C-O**, I fold. **PLICA'T-UM**, to fold. **PLEC'T-O**, I twine or weave. **PLEX'-UM**, to twine or weave.

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|---|--|
| 1. COMPLICATED, intricate.                | APPLY, to fix closely. (167.)          |
| 1. ACCOMPLICE, a person joined in a plot. | APPLYING, laying on. (308.)            |
| 2. EXPLICIT, clear.                       | COMPLEXION, the hue of the skin (184.) |
| APPLICATION, the act of applying. (102.)  | IMPLICATE, to involve. (105.)          |
|   | PLIANT, easily bent. (21.)             |

1. It was scarcely possible, that Burr would undertake such a *complicated* affair, as the formation of an empire, without an *accomplice*.

2. The Constitution makes an *explicit* statement, that "all debts contracted before the adoption of the Constitution, shall be valid against the United States."

393. **PLO'R-O**, I cry; I bewail. **FLORA'T-UM**, to cry; to bewail.

- |                               |                             |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. IMploRED, besought.        | DEploRE, regret. (48.)      |
| DEploRABLE, lamentable. (58.) | EXploRE, to examine. (380.) |

1. When the Northmen invaded England, the wretched inhabitants *implored* the Romans to aid them, in expelling their *assailants* (456).

394. **PLUM'B-UM**, lead.

PLUMMET, a leaden weight at the end of a line. (300.)

395. **PLUS**, (**PLU'R-IS**), more.

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|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. PLURALITY, the greater number. | 2. SURPLUS, what is over. |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|

1. In the Presidential election of 1800, neither Jefferson nor Burr had a *plurality* of votes.

2. In 1835, the national debt was extinguished; and, in 1837, the *surplus* was distributed among the States.

396. **PO'LI-O**, I polish. **POLI'T-UM**, to polish.

- |                                 |                                     |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. POLISHED, smooth and glossy. | 2. POLITENESS, elegance of manners. |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|

1. Before glass was manufactured, *polished* plates of metal were used for mirrors.

2. Benjamin Franklin, at the French Court, was noted for his *politeness* and *suavity* (509) of manners.

## 397. PO'M-UM, an apple.

## 1. POMOLOGICAL, relating to fruit.

1. *Pomological* societies have done much to improve the fruit-trees of the country.

## 398. PON'D-US, (PON'DER-IS,) a weight.

PONDEROUS, heavy. (82.) | PREPONDERATES, exceeds. (19.)

## 399. PO'N-O, I put or place. POS'IT-UM, to put or place.

1. TRANSPOSING, putting each into the place of the other.	EXPOSURE, state of being laid bare. (215.)
2. POSTPONE, to put off.	IMPOST, a tax laid on goods imported. (162.)
COMPOSURE, tranquility. (68.)	IMPOSITION, a cheat. (266.)
DECOMPOSED, resolved into its constituent parts. (225.)	INTERPOSE, interfere. (54.)
DEPOSITION, displacement. (110.)	OPPONENT, an antagonist. (13.)
DISPOSITION, temper. (240.)	PROPOSITION, proposal. (167.)
POSITION, situation. (306.)	REPOSE, to place. (45.)
	SUPPOSE, to imagine. (368.)

1. Any verb in the past tense, may be rendered subjunctive in meaning, by *transposing* the verb and the nominative; thus: "I had a book." "Had I a book?"

2. Penn intended to visit Pennsylvania in 1692; but, being deprived of his charter, was compelled to *postpone* his visit, until 1699.

## 400. POP'UL-US, the people. PUB'LIC-O, I publish.

1. PUBLICITY, general notoriety.	POPULATION, the whole number of people. (71.)
1. PUBLISH, send out to the public.	POPULOUS, full of people. (71.)
PEOPLE, a nation. (3.)	PUBLIC, open to the knowledge of all. (146.)
POPULACE, the common people. (38.)	PUBLICATION, publishing. (31.)
POPULAR, suitable to people in general. (39.)	UNPOPULAR, not favored by the people. (327.)

1. To secure *publicity* to the Acts of Congress, the Constitution provides, that "Each House shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and, from time to time, *publish* the same."

## 401. POR'T-A, a gate.

1. PORTALS, entrances. | PORT, place of entry. (215.)

1. One of the *portals* of the Temple at Jerusalem was beautifully ornamented.

402. POR'T-O, I carry.

1. PORTABLE, easily carried.
2. INOPPORTUNE, unseasonable.
2. PORTLY, corpulent.
2. PORTMANTEAU, valise.
2. PORTFOLIO, a case for carrying concealed papers.
- EXPORT, to send out of the country. (57.)
- IMPORTANT, momentous. (123.)

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| IMPORT, to bring into a country. (57.) | IMPORTUNITY, urgent solicitation. (177.) |
| OPPORTUNE, well-timed. (215.)          | OPPORTUNITY, fit time. (167.)            |
| REPORT, rumor. (92.)                   | TRANSPORTED, carried. (54.)              |

1. Soldiers are generally compelled to cook their *victuals* (579), in such utensils as are *portable*.

2. Doubtless, General Prescott felt the *intrusion* (542) of Col. Barton on his *privacy* (413), to be very *inopportune*; while Barton felt no *compunction* (420) of conscience, in carrying off the *portly* old General, without giving him time to pack his *portmanteau*, or secure the *portfolio* containing his military plans.

403. POS'S-UM, I am able. POT'-UI, I have been able.

1. POTENT, powerful.
- IMPOSSIBLE, not capable of being done. (25.)

- |                             |                             |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| IMPOTENT, powerless. (213.) | POTENTATE, a monarch. (57.) |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|

1. Many circumstances *corroborate* (446) the statement, that the Emperor of Russia is becoming one of the most *potent* monarchs of Europe.

404. POS'TER-US, after.

1. PREPOSTEROUS, absurd.

- |   |
|---|
| POSTERITY, succeeding generations. (290.) |
|---|

1. "How *preposterous*," said some one to Columbus, "to suppose that we are on the surface of a ball, that is turning round! How do we keep from falling off?"

405. POS'TUL-O, I demand. POSTULA'T-UM, to demand.

EXPOSTULATED, reasoned earnestly with a view to dissuade. (223.)

406. POR'R-O, forth; farther.

1. PORTEND, to foretoken. (See TENDO.) (174.)

- |   |
|---|
| PORTENTOUS, ominous. (See TENDO.) (68.) |
|---|

1. During the "dark ages," the *approach* (415) of a comet spread *consternation* (503) among the ignorant masses, as it was thought to *portend* some dire calamity

## 407. PRE C-OR, I entreat. PRECA'T-US, to entreat.

DEPRECATE, regret deeply. (25.)		PRECARIOUS, uncertain. (318.)
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## 408. PRÆ'D-A, prey; plunder.

DEPREDATION, spoliation. (364.)		PREDATORY, plundering. (103.)
DEPREDATOR, a robber. (184.)		

## 409. PREHEN'D-O, I seize. PREHEN'S-UM, to seize.

APPREHENDED, arrested. (144.)		INCOMPREHENSIBLE, not to be understood. (176.)
APPRISED, informed. (187.)		PRIZE, that which is taken in contest. (365.)
COMPREHEND, take into the mind. (135.)		REPREHENSIBLE, blameworthy. (272.)
COMPRISED, included. (26.)		SURPRISE, astonishment at something unexpected. (3.)
ENTERPRISE, an undertaking. (101.)		
IMPREGNABLE, not to be taken. (58.)		

## 410. PRE'M-O, I press. PRES'S-UM, to press.

1. COMPRESSIBLE, yielding to pressure.		OPPRESSIVE, unjustly severe. (210.)
1. PRESSURE, force bearing upon.		OPPRESSED, down-trodden. (251.)
2. IMPRESSION, a mark made by pressure.		OPPRESSION, unjust severity. (133.)
EXPRESS, to squeeze out. (199.)		PRINT, publish. (158.)

1. Cotton is so *compressible*, that, under a high *pressure*, its bulk can be greatly reduced.

2. Robinson Crusoe was startled, when he saw the *impression* of a man's foot on the sand.

## 411. PRE'CI-UM, (for PRETIUM,) price; esteem.

APPRECIATE, to estimate justly. (301.)		DEPRECIATED, lessened in value. (31.)
		PRECIOUS, valuable. (16.)

## 412. PRI'M-US, first.

PRIMROSES, roses which open early in the spring. (199.)		PRINCE, son of a king. (337.)
		PRIOR, antecedent. (176.)

## 413. PRI'V-US, one's own; not public.

1. DEPRIVE, to take away from.		PRIVATEER, a vessel commanded by a private person, bearing a commission to capture the property of citizens of another nation. (365.)
2. PRIVILY, secretly.		
PRIVACY, retirement. (402.)		
PRIVATE, secret. (247.)		

1. So *vindictive* (574) were the feelings of Charles II., towards Cromwell, that he determined to *deprive* the body of decent burial.

2. Many Puritans, perceiving that the *virulence* (577) of their enemies increased, endeavored to leave *privily*, but were *arrested* (485) by Charles I.

414. PRO'B-O, I approve, I try. PROBA'T-UM, to prove, to try.

1. PROBABLE, likely.

APPROBATION, satisfaction. (58.)

APPROVE, be pleased with. (187.)

DISPROVED, confuted. (252.)

IMPROVE, to do better. (247.)

PROBATION, trial. (247.)

PROBE, to examine by thrusting in an instrument. (149.)

PROVE, to test. (225.)

1. It is *probable*, that Africa and South America were once united, and that the *disruption* (451) was effected by some sudden *convulsion* (557) of nature.

415. PRO'P-E, near. PROX'IM-US, nearest, next.

1. APPROXIMATE, como near.

APPROACH, advance. (406.)

PROXIMITY, immediate nearness. (42.)

1. We cannot obtain exactly the square root of .1, but we can *approximate* to it, by means of decimals.

416. PRO'PRI-US, belonging to.

APPROPRIATE, suitable. (21.)

PROPERTY, that which belongs to a person or thing. (84.)

PROPRIETY, justness. (3.)

PROPRIETOR, a person who received a grant of land in letters patent from the king. (208.)

417. PU'ER, a boy.

1. PUERILE, childish.

1. James I. spent much of his time in *diversions* (565) of the most *puerile* character.

418. PUG'N-A, a battle.

1. PUGNACIOUS, disposed to fight.

2. PUGILIST, one who fights with the fists.

REPUGNANCE, aversion. (44.)

REPUGNANT, adverse. (335.)

1. A *pugnacious*, quarrelsome disposition, will be very likely to bring a person into trouble.

2. A person must undergo a severe training, before he can be an expert *pugilist*.

419. PUL'V-IS, (PUL'VE-*IS*,) dust.

- |                                    |   |
|------------------------------------|---|
| 1. PULVERIZE, to reduce to powder. | 2. PULVERIZATION, the reducing to powder. |
|------------------------------------|---|

1. Many spices are so *pungent* (420), that it is necessary to *pulverize* them before using.

2. The *pulverization* of many substances can be effected, by grinding, or beating.

## 420. PUN'G-O, I sting, I point. PUNC'T-UM, to sting, to point.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. PUNCTURE, pierce.   | 3. PUNCTUATION, the art of pointing written language. |
| 2. PUNCTUALITY, adherence to the exact time of an appointment. | COMPUNCTION, sting. (402.)<br>PUNGENT, biting. (419.) |

1. To perform vaccination, *puncture* the skin, and insert a small particle of vaccine matter.

2. The want of *punctuality* in business transactions, has ruined many enterprising men.

3. Very little attention was paid to *punctuation*, or capitals, until the fifteenth century.

## 421. PU'NI-O, I punish. PUNI'T-UM, to punish.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| IMPUNITY, freedom from punishment. (23.) | PUNISHABLE, liable to punishment. (275.) |
|--|--|

## 422. PU'T-O, I think. PUTA'T-UM, to think.

- |                                      |  |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| 1. IMPUTED, ascribed.                | 4. AMPUTATION, cutting off.                                    |
| 2. DEPUTATION, persons commissioned. | DEPUTY-GOVERNOR, one who acts in place of the Governor. (298.) |
| 3. DEPUTED, appointed as substitute. | REPUTATION, character. (92.)                                   |

1. Many atrocities have been *imputed* to Brant, but it does not appear that he was *responsible* (501) for the Wyoming massacre.

2. In 1781, the soldiers at Morristown, having suffered greatly from want of their *regular* (438) pay, mutinied; but while on their way to Philadelphia, they were met by a *deputation* from Congress, who relieved their immediate wants.

3. The charter having been restored to Penn, in 1694, he *deputed* his friend, William Markham, to take charge of the Colony.

4. Santa Anna was so severely wounded in the leg, that *amputation* was necessary, and a wooden one was *substituted* (485).

423. QUA'L-IS, such as; of what kind.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <p>1. QUALIFICATIONS, natural endowments which fit a person for a place.</p> <p>2. QUALITY, character.</p> | <p>3. QUALIFY, to render capable. DISQUALIFIED, rendered unfit. (152.)</p> |
|--|--|

1. When the Constitution was framed, there were many *diverse* (565) opinions, as to the *qualifications* necessary for the Presidency.

2. The Tyrians manufacture a purple cloth, of very superior *quality*, designed for the *vesture* (568) of kings.

3. Lincoln spent months in the study of Geometry, in order to *qualify* himself to demonstrate any proposition in law.

424. QUAN'T-US, how great; how much.

QUANTITY, amount. (111.)

425. QUAS'S-UM, to shake.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <p>1. CONCUSSION, violent agitation.</p> | <p>DISCUSS, to debate. (214.)<br/>DISCUSSION, debate. (13.)</p> |
|--|---|

1. The mere *concussion* of the air, produced by cannonading, has often proved very *detrimental* (526) to health.

426. QUAR'T-US, the fourth. QUAD'R-A, a square.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <p>1. QUART, the fourth part of a gallon.</p> <p>2. SQUADRON, a detachment of ships of war.</p> | <p>QUARANTINE, restraint of intercourse to which a ship is subjected on suspicion of being infected. (152.)</p> |
|---|---|

1. A *quart*, beer measure, contains  $12\frac{3}{4}$  cubic inches more than a quart, wine measure. This is to allow for the froth of the beer.

2. In 1778, France, having formed an alliance with the United States, sent a *squadron* to aid the American cause.

427. QUE'R-OR, I complain.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <p>1. QUARREL, to contend angrily.</p> | <p>1. QUARRELSOME, easily provoked to contest.</p> |
|--|--|

1. It is easy to *quarrel*, if you are of a *quarrelsome* disposition.

428. QUÆ'RO, I seek; I ask. QUÆSI'T-UM, to seek; to ask.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <p>1. QUEST, search.</p> <p>2. PERQUISITES, fees.</p> <p>3. REQUISITION, demand.</p> <p>ACQUIRE, to obtain. (117.)</p> <p>ACQUISITION, the obtaining. (167.)</p> <p>CONQUEST, subjugation. (57.)</p> | <p>EXQUISITE, excessively nice. (165.)</p> <p>INQUIRES, asks. (138.)</p> <p>INQUISITIVE, prying. (123.)</p> <p>QUERY, question. (158.)</p> <p>QUESTION, a doubt. (13.)</p> <p>REQUIRING, demanding. (285.)</p> <p>REQUISITE, necessary. (200.)</p> |
|--|--|

1. The sanguine *temperament* (519) of Ponce de Leon, led him to go in *quest* of a fountain, whose waters would restore youth and beauty to his wrinkled *visage* (571).

2. In some offices, the amount of the *perquisites* is greater than the *salary* (455).

3. When a *requisition* is made for a person charged with crime, the Governor must not deliver him to *irresponsible* (501) parties, nor resort to any *evasion* (553) to withhold him.

#### 429. QUI'ES, (QUIE'T-IS,) rest.

1. ACQUIESCED, rested satisfied. | 2. QUIESCENCE, state of repose.

1. In 1701, the people of Delaware refused to be united to Pennsylvania, and Penn *acquiesced* in their decision.

2. Although Charles V. resigned his *regal* (438) power, he did not find that *quiescence* which he expected.

#### 430. QUIN'QUE, five.

1. QUINTILLION, a million twice multiplied by a million.

1. It requires nineteen figures to express one *quintillion*, and twenty-one figures to express one hundred quintillions.

#### 431. QUOT, how many.

1. QUOTA, just share.

1. When war breaks out, every State is required to furnish its *quota* of troops.

#### 432. RA'BI-ES, madness.

RAVINGS, wild, delirious talk. (216.)

#### 433. RA'DI-US, a rod, a spoke.

IRRADIATES, illuminates. (276.)

RADIANCE, effulgence. (46.)

RAVS, lines of light. (276.)

#### 434. RA'DIX, (RADI'C-IS,) a root.

ERADICATES, roots out. (336.)

#### 435. RA'D-O, I shave. RA'S-UM, to shave.

1. RAZED, demolished.

| 2. ERASURE, obliteration.

1. After the taking of Jerusalem, the city was first given over to *rapine* (437), and then *razed* to its foundations.

2. The *erasure* of lead-pencil marks, is easily effected by means of India-rubber.



436. RAN'C-EO, I am stale or rancid.

1. RANCOROUS, malignant.

1. The Pequods secretly cherished the most *rancorous* feelings towards the Connecticut settlers.

437. RA'P-IO, I snatch. RAP'-TUM, to snatch.

RAPACIOUS, greedy. (26.)

RAPID, swift. (185.)

RAPIDLY, swiftly. (25.)

RAPINE, plunder. (435.)

RAPTURE, ecstasy. (30.)

RAVAGE, to lay waste. (184.)

438. RE'G-O, I direct; I rule. REC'T-UM, to direct; to rule.

1. REGULATE, to adjust methodically.

2. INCORRIGIBLE, irreclaimable.

3. CORRECTION, making right.

4. INTERREGNUM, the interval in which a throne is vacant between two reigns.

5. RECTIFY, to correct.

INCORRECT, wrong. (2.)

RECTITUDE, uprightness. (44.)

REGAL, kingly. (429.)

REGENT, governor. (274.)

REGULAR, according to established laws. (422.)

REIGN, the time during which a sovereign exercises authority. (184.)

1. The Constitution *vests* (568) in Congress, "The power to coin money, *regulate* the value thereof," &c.

2. Several States provide institutions, in which *incorrigible* boys are subjected to a *rigorous* (443) discipline.

3. The *correction* of a bad habit is so difficult, that it is safest not to form any.

4. Louis XVI. was beheaded in 1793, and Napoleon became First Consul in 1800. During the *interregnum*, various changes were made in the Government.

5. America ought to have been called after Columbus, but it is now too late to *rectify* the mistake.

439. RA'T-US, thinking; judging.

1. RATIFY, sanction.

2. RATION, fixed allowance.

2. IRRATIONAL, not according to reason.

RATIFICATION, confirmation. (305.)

RATIONAL, agreeable to reason. (58.)

1. Three-fourths of the States, either by their Legislatures, or by conventions, must *ratify* an amendment.

2. After the scanty *ration*, which often falls to the soldier, it is not *irrational* to suppose, that he will frequently *sate* (463) himself with food, obtained from the enemy by *surreptitious* (440) means.

440. REP'T-UM, to creep.

SURREPTITIOUS, without proper authority. (439.)

## 441. RES, a thing.

REALITY, actual existence. (174.)		REALIZE, to consider as real. (103.)
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## 442. RI'DE-O, I laugh. RI'S-UM, to laugh.

DERIDE, laugh at in a contemptuous manner. (117.)		RIDICULOUS, worthy of ridicule. (14.)
DERISION, ridicule. (148.)		RISIBLE, pertaining to laughter. (14.)
RIDICULE, derision. (213.)		
RIDICULED, made sport of. (217.)		

## 443. RI'G-EO, I am stiff (as with cold).

RIGID, strict. (122.)		RIGOROUS, severe. (438.)
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## 444. RI'G-O, I water. RIGA'T-UM, to water.

## 1. IRRIGATE, to water.

1. In many countries, it is necessary for the farmer to have a *reservoir* (479) of water, from which to *irrigate* his land in the dry season.

## 445. RI'V-US, a stream.

1. RIVER, a stream.		2. ARRIVED, came to.
1. RIVAL, a competitor.		DERIVED, drawn from some source. (169.)
2. RIVULET, a little stream.		

1. James, who had *subsidized* (471) a large body of French troops, met his formidable *rival* on the banks of the *river* Boyne.

2. The Rubicon was a *rivulet* separating Italy from Gaul. Cæsar having planned an *invasion* (553) of Italy, paused, when he *arrived* at this river; then, hurrying across, exclaimed, "The Rubicon is passed."

## 446. RO'B-UR, (ROB'OR-IS) an oak; strength.

1. CORROBORATIVE, tending to confirm.		CORROBORATE, confirm. (403.) ROBUST, vigorous. (218.)
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1. Tradition *specifies* (497) the exact mountain on which the ark rested; but travellers find nothing *corroborative* of the statement.

## 447. RO'G-O, I ask. ROGA'T-UM, to ask.

1. PREROGATIVE, an exclusive privilege.		ABROGATED, repealed. (182.) ARROGANCE, pride. (117.)
1. ARROGATE, assume to one's self.		ARROGANT, haughty. (99.) DEROGATORY, tending to lessen in value. (117.)
2. INTERROGATIVE, containing a question.		INTERROGATION, a question. (255.)

1. The Stuarts had such an exalted idea of the "divine right of kings," that there was scarcely a *prerogative* they did not claim, nor a power they did not *arrogate*.

2. The *interrogative* form of the verb is limited to the Indicative and Potential moods.

**448. RO'T-A, a wheel.**

- |   |  |  |
|---|--|--|
| 1. ROTARY, turning as a wheel<br>on its axis. |  | ROTATION, rotary motion. (6.)<br>ROTUNDITY, sphericity. (117.) |
| 2. ROUTINE, round of business.                |  |  |

1. By the *rotary* motion of the earth, a person living on the equator, moves more than one thousand miles in an hour.

2. Scholars should carefully avoid any *interruption* (451) to the daily *routine* of school duties.

**449. RU'D-IS, rude, ignorant.**

- |   |  |                          |
|---|--|--------------------------|
| 1. RUDIMENTS, the beginnings of<br>any branch of knowledge. |  | ERUDITE, learned. (117.) |
|---|--|--------------------------|

1. The most skilful teachers should be employed to instruct children in the *rudiments*.

**450. RU'MOR, a common report.**

1. RUMOR, a common report.

1. In 1778, the *rumor*, that a *simultaneous* (482) attack was to be made on Newport, greatly alarmed the royalists.

**451. RUP'T-UM, to break.**

- |   |  |  |
|---|--|--|
| ABRUPT, having a sudden termination. (123.)     |  | ERUPTION, a bursting out. (305.)                 |
| BANKRUPT, one who cannot pay his debts. (108.)  |  | INTERRUPTION, a hindrance. (448.)                |
| CORRUPT, decomposed. (50.)                      |  | RUPTURE, open hostility, breach of peace. (189.) |
| DISRUPTION, the act of breaking asunder. (414.) |  | UNINTERRUPTED, continuous. (305.)                |

**452. RUS, (RU'R-IS,) the country.**

- |                                       |  |   |
|---------------------------------------|--|---|
| RURAL, belonging to the country. (8.) |  | RUSTICATE, to reside in the country. (199.) |
| RUSTIC, unpolished. (8.)              |  |   |

**453. SA'CER, (SA'CR-I,) holy, sacred.**

- |   |  |  |
|---|--|--|
| CONSECRATED, devoted to sacred purposes. (385.) |  | SACRAMENT, a religious ceremony. (290.)          |
| DESECRATE, to abuse a sacred thing. (89.)       |  | SACRILEGE, a violation of what is sacred. (167.) |

## 454. SA'GAX, (SAGA'C-IS,) knowing, foreseeing.

SAGE, wise. (174.)	SAGACITY, discernment. (164.)
SAGACIOUS, discerning. (117.)	

## 455. SAL, salt.

1. SALINE, consisting of salt.	SALT, a substance used for sea-
SALARY, a fixed annual compensation for services. (428.)	soning. (374.)

1. To *satisfy* (463) the natural craving for salt, there is, in many countries, a *superabundance* (513) of *saline* substances.

## 456. SA'L-IO, I leap, I spring. SAL'T-UM, to leap, to spring.

1. DESULTORY, immethodical.	ASSAILANTS, those who make an
2. SALLY, to rush out suddenly.	attack. (393.)
2. ASSAIL, to attack.	INSULT, an affront. (151.)
	RESULT, effect. (15.)

1. *Desultory* reading is of little practical *utility* (552), and is a great *detriment* (526) to the mind.

2. Gansevoort, besieged in Fort Schuyler, determined to *sally* from the fort, and *assail* the enemy.

## 457. SA'L-US, (SALU'T-IS,) health, safety.

1. SALUTATION, greeting.	SALUBRITY, tendency to promote
2. SALUTATORY, introductory oration at a Commencement.	health. (103.)
	SALUTARY, advantageous. (58.)

1. Great diversity exists in the *conventional* (559) forms of *salutation*. The ancient Greeks avoided all *verbiage* (561), and simply said, "Rejoice."

2. *Terseness* (524) of style should characterize both the *salutatory* and the *valedictory* (555); as the subject is *trite* (526), there is danger, that the speaker will be *verbose* (561), and his remarks not *pertinent* (521).

## 458. SANC'T-US, holy, sacred.

1. SANCTITY, sacredness.	SANCTIMONIOUS, having an ap-
2. SANCTIFY, to make holy.	pearance of holiness. (90.)
SANCTION, approval. (354.)	SANCTUARY, a sacred place. (89.)

1. The Mohammedans have such regard for the *sanctity* of the Mosque, that they deem it *irreverent* (562) to enter with the shoes on.

2. Many things, in this *temporal* (519) existence, which are *inscrutable* (468) to man, may be intended to *sanctify*, and prepare him for a happier condition.

459. **SAN'GU-IS, (SAN'GUIN-IS,)** blood.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. CONSANGUINITY, relationship<br>by blood. | SANGUINARY, bloody. (57.)<br>SANGUINE, confident. (68.) |
|---|---|

1. As a sovereign of Europe will not *condescend* (465) to *espouse* (501) a subject, there is no alternative but to choose a person already connected by *consanguinity*.

460. **SA'N-US, sound, healthy.**

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. SANATIVE, tending to heal.<br>INSANE, deranged. (12.) | INSANITY, derangement. (145.)<br>SANITY, saneness. (255.) |
|--|---|

1. Many years ago, a medicine, called "The Elixir of Life," was considered a panacea for all diseases, till some *sensible* (473) physician proved, by a careful analysis, that it contained no *sanative* properties.

461. **SA'PI-O, I savor, I know.**

- |                                       |  |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| 1. SAVORY, agreeable to the<br>taste. | INSIPID, tasteless. (169.)<br>SAPIENT, wise, (93.) |
|---------------------------------------|--|

1. To an Esquimaux, the most *sumptuous* (512) repast is not so *savory*, as bread *saturated* (463) with train oil.

462. **SA'PO, soap.**

1. SOAP, a substance used for cleansing. (The result of the combination of acid obtained from fatty bodies, and an alkali.)

1. The great *consumption* (512) of *soap* and paper, makes it very desirable to find a *substitute* (485) for each of these indispensable articles.

463. **SA'TIS, enough.**

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| INSATIABLE, not to be satisfied.<br>(89.) | SATISFY, to gratify wants to the<br>full extent. (455.) |
| SATIATE, feed to the full. (439.)         | SATISFACTORY, sufficient. (321.)                        |
| SATIETY, repletion. (306.)                | SATURATED, soaked. (461.)                               |

464. **SCA'L-A, a ladder.**

1. SCALE, to climb.

1. Although Montcalm was a *veteran* (569), yet Wolfe deceived him, by marching against the Lower Town, while his *ulterior* (547) design was, to *scale* the Heights of Abraham, and attack the Upper Town.

465. **SCAN'D-O, I climb. SCAN'S-UM, to climb.**

- |   |                                |
|---|--------------------------------|
| ASCENDED, went up. (80.)<br>CONDESCEND, stoop. (459.) | TRANSCEND, rise beyond. (176.) |
|---|--------------------------------|

## 466. SCI'-O, I know. SCIEN'TI-A, knowledge.

CONSCIENCE, the knowledge of right and wrong. (68.)	CONSCIOUSNESS, the knowledge of what passes in one's own mind. (357.)
CONSCIENTIOUS, obedient to the dictates of conscience. (92.)	SCIENTIFIC, well versed in science. (10.)

## 467. SCRIB-O, I write. SCRIPT-UM, to write.

CONSCRIPTION, a compulsory enrolment for military service. (293.)	SCRIBBLING, writing carelessly. (151.)
CIRCUMSCRIBED, limited. (366.)	SCRIPTURES, the Bible. (14.)
DESCRIBES, gives an account of. (187.)	SUBSCRIBE, sign with one's own hand. (240.)
PRESCRIBES, gives a rule of conduct. (57.)	TRANSCRIBE, to write a copy of anything. (267.)

## 468. SCRUT-OR, I examine.

INSCRUTABLE, unsearchable. (458.)	SCRUTINIZES, examines closely. (317.)
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## 469. SE'C-O, I cut. SEC'T-UM, to cut.

SECT, denomination. (123.)	SECTIONS, distinct portions. (187.)
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## 470. SEC'UL-UM, an age.

## 1. SECULAR, pertaining to the present world.

1. Solomon enjoins a proper *supervision* (571) over *secular* affairs, and a wise *providence* (571) in preparing for the future.

## 471. SE'D-EO, I sit. SES'S-UM, to sit.

1. SUBSIDIARY, aiding.	SEDENTARY, requiring much sitting. (104.)
1. INSIDIOUS, treacherous.	SEDITION, insurrection. (349.)
ASSIDUOUS, unremitting. (207.)	SESSION, a sitting. (6.)
PRESIDENCY, office of chief-magistrate. (4.)	SUBSIDIZED, purchased by payment of a subsidy. (445.)
POSSESSION, holding. (165.)	SUPERSEDE, to take the place of another. (241.)
RESIDE, to dwell. (207.)	VICE-PRESIDENT, one in place of the chief-magistrate. (13.)
SEDATE. calm. (103.)	
SEDIMENT, dregs, (123.)	

1. St. Leger's expedition was intended to be *subsidiary* to the main campaign; but, ignorant of the *insidious* character of the Indians, he found himself deserted by them, in the time of his greatest need.

472. SE'M-EN, (SEM'IN-IS,) seed.

DISSEMINATION, general diffusion. (242.)

473. SEN'TI-O, I feel, I think. SEN'S-UM, to feel, to think.

1. SENTIMENTS, thoughts.	SENSIBLE, intelligent. (460.)
CONSENT, assent. (191.)	SENSITIVE, easily affected. (174.)
PRESENTIMENT, foreboding.	SENTENCED, adjudged. (135.)
(44.)	SENTIMENTAL, reflective. (191.)

1. Many wise *sentiments* are contained in the *Proverbs* (561), which have been transmitted to us, from ancient philosophy.

474. SEPUL'CHR-UM, a grave.

SEPULCHRE, a place of burial. (67.)

475. SEP'TEM, seven.

SEPTENNIAL, happening every seven years. (14.)

476. SE'QU-OR, I follow. SECU'T-US, to follow.

1. CONSECUTIVE, following in regular order.	PROSECUTE, to follow on. (57.)
CONSEQUENCE, by reason of. (57.)	PROSECUTION, pursuit by effort of body or mind. (346.)
EXECUTE, carry into effect. (177.)	PURSUED, followed, (3.)
OBSEQUIOUS, complying in a servile manner. (57.)	PURSUIT, the endeavor to attain. (4.)
OBSEQUIES, funeral solemnities. (64.)	SEQUEL, that which follows. (167.)
PERSECUTED, pursued with injuries and vexations. (46.)	SUBSEQUENT, occurring at a later period. (96.)

1. In all text-books, the paragraphs should be numbered in *consecutive* order.

477. SE'R-O, I knit together. SER'T-UM, to knit together.

ASSERTOR, a vindicator. (152.)	SERIES, a succession of things. (57.)
DISSERTATION, a treatise. (204.)	DESERT, forsake. (389.)
DESERTERS, those who desert. (11.)	
EXERT, to put into action. (365.)	

478. SER'P-O, I creep.

SERPENTINE, winding. (294.)

479. SER'V-O, I watch, I preserve. SERVA'T-UM, to watch, to preserve.

OBSERVING, watching. (19.)	PRESERVE, save. (177.)
PRESERVATION, being kept from decay. (135.)	RESERVOIR, a cavity for holding a fluid. (444.)

SERVANT, one who serves. (50.)  
 SERVILE, slavish. (111.)  
 SERVITUDE, slavery. (52.)

SUBSERVIENT, useful in promoting some end. (117.)

480. SEVE'R-US, severe.

ASSEVERATION, solemn assertion. (335.)  
 PERSEVERANCE, constancy in pursuit. (28.)

SEVERELY, sharply. (13.)  
 SEVERITY, harshness. (254.)

481. SIG'N-UM, a sign, a seal.

1. ENSIGN, a standard.  
 1. DESIGNATE, to point out.  
 INSIGNIFICANT, unimportant. (252.)  
 RESIGNED, gave up. (38.)

SIGNALS, those things which give notice. (287.)  
 SIGN, to affix the signature. (272.)

1. In battle, each of the tribes of Israel carried an *ensign*, to *designate* its place in the field.

482. SIM'IL-IS, like.

1. ASSIMILATE, become like.  
 2. DISSEMBLE, hide under a false appearance.  
 DISSIMULATION, hypocrisy. (41.)

SIMILARITY, resemblance. (38.)  
 SIMILAR, like. (101.)  
 SIMULTANEOUS, at the same time. (450.)

1. Insensibly, we *assimilate*, in character, to the persons with whom we associate.

2. There is something beautiful in the character of one, who will neither *dissemble*, nor act from a *sinister* (483) motive, but will always speak the words of truth and *verity* (566).

483. SINIS'TER, on the left hand; bad.

SINISTER, dishonest. (482.)

484. SI'N-US, a fold, a bosom.

INSINUATE, to introduce by artful means. (210.)

INSINUATION, a hint. (117.)

485. SIS'T-O, or ST-O, I stand, I set up. STA'T-UM, to stand, to set up.

1. INTERSTICES, narrow spaces between things.  
 2. STATIONARY, fixed.  
 2. CONSTITUTE, compose.  
 3. SUBSISTENCE, support.  
 3. RESTITUTION, giving back.  
 3. STABILITY, steadiness.

ARRESTED, apprehended. (413.)  
 CIRCUMSTANCE, event. (102.)  
 CONSTANT, continual. (6.)  
 CONSTANTLY, continually. (31.)  
 CONSTITUTION, established system of laws. (4.)  
 DESTITUTE, needy. (83.)



DISTANT, remote. (287.)  
 ESTABLISH, to settle firmly. (99.)  
 EXISTENCE, being. (301.)  
 EXTANT, now in being. (354.)  
 INSTANT, a point of time. (118.)  
 INSTANCE, example. (207.)  
 INSTITUTED, established. (290.)  
 OBSTACLE, that which stands in the way. (83.)  
 RESIST, to withstand. (14.)  
 PERSISTENT, persevering. (283.)

STATURE, the height of a person. (149.)  
 SUBSTITUTE, that which is put in the place of something else. (462.)  
 SUBSTITUTED, put in place of something else. (422.)  
 SUBSTANTIAL, solid. (210.)  
 SUPERSTITION, belief in omens and prognostics. (257.)  
 SUBSTANCE, material. (362.)

1. The settlers of America built their houses of logs, filling the *interstices* with clay. Sometimes, before the clay had time to *consolidate* (488), a wolf would *obtrude* (542) his unwelcome nose between the logs, and produce quite a *tumult* (544) among the children.

2. Stars are *stationary* bodies. The planets, which *constitute* our *solar* (487) system, *revolve* (584) around the sun.

3. The Arabs depend on plunder for *subsistence*; and though the Pacha often promises *restitution* of the stolen goods, yet, such is the lack of *stability* in the Government, that the promise is seldom kept.

486. SO'CI-US, a companion.

ASSOCIATED, united. (301.)  
 ASSOCIATION, society. (13.)  
 SOCIABLE, familiar. (240.)

SOCIAL, pertaining to society. (116.)  
 SOCIETY, the community. (80.)

487. SOL, (SO'L-IS,) the sun.

SOLAR, pertaining to the sun. (485.)

488. SOL'ID-US, solid.

CONSOLIDATE, to form into a compact mass. (485.)  
 SOLID, not fluid. (19.)

SOLIDIFY, to make solid. (112.)  
 SOLDIERY, the body of military men. (3.)

489. SO'L-OR, I comfort, I soothe.

1. INCONSOLABLE, not to be comforted.  
 CONSOLED, cheered. (270.)

SOLA'T-US, to comfort, to soothe.

DISCONSOLATE, sorrowful. (129.)  
 SOLACE, comfort. (171.)

1. If there were no *resurrection* (514), and the *spiritual* (499) nature could be reduced to *nonentity* (511), we might well be *inconsolable* at the death of friends.

490. SO'L-US, alone; only.

DESOLATE, cheerless. (228.)  
 SOLITARY, living alone. (12.)

SOLITUDE, a lonely place. (192.)

## 491. SOL'V-O, I loose. SOLU'T-UM, to loose.

- |   |                                    |
|---|------------------------------------|
| 1. SOLUBLE, capable of being dissolved. | 3. ABSOLUTION, remission.          |
| 1. SOLUTION, diffused through a fluid.  | ABSOLUTE, unconditional. (108.)    |
| 2. SOLVENCY, ability to pay.            | INSOLVENT, not able to pay. (335.) |
| 3. DISSOLUTE, loose in morals.          | RESOLVED, determined. (195.)       |

1. Many substances, not *soluble* in water, can be held in *solution* by alcohol.

2. During the "Great Money Pressure" of 1837, many of the most *respectable* (497) merchants, whose *solvency* had never been doubted, became bankrupt.

3. When Charles II. took a *retrospect* (497) of his *dissolute* life, he was terrified at the thought of the *retribution* (541) that awaited him; and, borne down by the *prostration* (503) of disease, he besought *absolution* for all his sins.

## 492. SOM'N-US, sleep.

1. SOMNAMBULIST, one who walks in sleep.

1. A *somnambulist* will sometimes *traverse* (565) a dangerous path, and not *evince* (573) the slightest fear.

## 493. SO'N-US, a sound.

- |  |                       |
|--|-----------------------|
| CONSONANT, a letter which can be sounded only in connection with a vowel. (142.) | SOUND, a noise. (88.) |
|--|-----------------------|

## 494. SORS, (SOR'T-IS,) a sort, lot, share.

- |                         |                                    |
|-------------------------|------------------------------------|
| CONSORT, a wife. (146.) | RESORT, to have recourse to. (22.) |
|-------------------------|------------------------------------|

## 495. SPAR'S-UM, to strew, to scatter.

- |                                       |                                    |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. INTERSPERSING, scattering between. | SPARSELY, thinly scattered. (217.) |
| 2. ASPERSION, calumny.                |                                    |

1. In the *tuition* (543) of little children, care should be taken to *diversify* (565) the exercises, by *interspersing* recreations and lighter studies, with those which are more wearisome.

2. St. Clair, in order to prove the severe *strictures* (506), passed upon him, to be an *aspersion* of his character, was wont to *expatiate* (496) on the various *contingent* (517) circumstances, which compelled him to surrender Ticonderoga; but his *specious* (497) arguments had little weight, after his defeat, in 1791.

496. SPA'TI-UM, space.

EXPATiate, to enlarge in discourse. (495.)

497. SPE'CI-O, I look, I see. SPEC'T-UM, to look, to see.

1. CONSPICUOUS, prominent.
2. SPECIFIC, specified.
2. PERSPICUITY, freedom from obscurity.
- DESPICABLE, worthy of contempt. (267.)
- DISRESPECT, dishonor. (210.)
- RESPECT, to regard. (367.)
- RESPECTABLE, worthy of regard. (491.)

- RETROSPECT, looking back on the past. (491.)
- SPECIAL, particular. (374.)
- SPECIES, a kind. (46.)
- SPECIFIES, points out. (446.)
- SPECIMEN, a sample. (184.)
- SPECIOUS, plausible. (495.)
- SPECTRES, apparitions. (336.)
- SPECULATED, theorized. (321.)
- SUSPECTED, mistrusted. (167.)

1. In the District of Columbia, and in those parts of Maryland and Virginia, which lie *contiguous* (517), the most *conspicuous* and *attractive* (538) object is the Capitol.

2. The *specific* duty of the President, to "give to Congress information of the state of the Union," was formerly performed in person; but as most men *write* with more *perspicuity* than they *speak*, this information is now, by *tacit* (516) consent, given in writing.

498. SPE'R-O, I hope.

- DESPERATE, without hope. (13.)
- DESPERADO, a desperate fellow. (12.)

- PROSPERITY, successful progress. (58.)
- PROSPEROUS, successful. (164.)

499. SPI'R-O, I breathe. SPIRA'T-UM, to breathe.

1. ASPIRANT, one who aims at something elevated.
2. INSPIRIT, to animate.
- ASPIRATIONS, desires for something higher. (367.)
- CONSPIRACY, a plot. (105.)

- EXPIRED, ceased to exist. (160.)
- INSPIRE, to infuse into the mind. (40.)
- INSPIRATION, a drawing in of the breath. (183.)
- SPIRITUAL, immaterial. (489.)

1. The Duke of Monmouth was an *aspirant* to the throne of England, and so *tenacious* (521) of his rights, that all efforts, to *dissuade* (508) him from invading England, were in vain.

2. During Queen Mary's long *detention* (521) in prison, her attendants tried to lessen the *intensity* (520) of her grief, and *inspirit* her with fresh hopes.

500. SPLEN'D-EO, I shine.

SPLENDID, magnificent. (129.)

| RESPLENDENT, very bright. (89.)

## 501. SPON'D-EO, I promise. SPON'S-UM, to promise.

CORRESPOND, to communicate by letters. (142.)	IRRESPONSIBLE, not liable for consequences. (428.)
ESPOUSE, to marry. (459.)	RESPONSIBLE, liable for consequences. (422.)

## 502. STEL'LA, a star.

CONSTELLATION, a cluster of fixed stars. (135.)

## 503. STER'N-O, I spread, I strew. STRA'T-UM, to spread, to strew.

CONSTERNATION, great surprise mingled with terror. (406.)	PROSTRATE, lying flat. (46.)
PROSTRATION, depression. (491.)	STRATUM, a layer. (147.)

## 504. STIL'L-A, a drop.

DISTILLERY, the place where distilling is carried on. (57.)

## 505. STIRPS, a root, or stock.

EXTIRPATION, total destruction. (228.)	EXTIRPATE, to root out. (72.)
--	-------------------------------

## 506. STRIN'G-O, I bind. STRIC'T-UM, to bind.

1. ASTRINGENT, contracting.	RESTRICTIONS, limitations. (351.)
DISTRICT, circuit of authority. (71.)	STRICTURES, critical censures. (495.)
RESTRAIN, to repress. (14.)	

1. Some articles, as green persimmons, are so *astrigent*, that, when taken into the mouth, they *distort* (535) the features.

## 507. STRU'-O, I build, I construct. STRUC'T-UM, to build, to construct.

1. CONSTRUCTION, formation.	CONSTRUCTED, built. (153.)
1. INSTRUMENT, tool.	DESTRUCTION, ruin. (40.)
2. INSTRUCT, to teach.	DESTRUCTIVE, ruinous. (293.)
3. CONSTRUED, interpreted.	SUPERSTRUCTURE, an edifice. (60.)

1. In the *construction* of Solomon's Temple, no *instrument* of iron was "heard in the house, while it was in building."

2. No matter what the *abstruseness* (542) of the subject, it is pleasant to *instruct* those who desire to learn.

3. Wolsey, convinced that the King's words could only be *construed* against him, *avowed* (586) his determination to resign his property and position.

## 508. SUA'DE-O, I advise. SUA'S-UM, to advise

1. DISSUASIVE, advising against.	DISSUADE, to divert from any measure by persuasion. (499.)
----------------------------------	--

1. To the *dissuasive* advice of his friends, Wolsey replied, that the King's words were not *equivocal* (580), and that he should resign the great seal.

509. SUA'V-IS, sweet, pleasant.

SUAVITY, softness. (396.)

510. SUI, of one's self.

SUICIDAL, destructive to one's self. (185.) | SUICIDE, self-murder. (270.)

511. SUM, I am. ES'S-E, to be. EN'T-IS, being. FUTU'R-US, about to be.

1. FUTURITY, the future.	INTERESTS, advantages. (293.)
ABSENT, not present. (300.)	NONENTITY, nothing. (489.)
ESSENCE, the peculiar quality. (199.)	PRESENT, before the face. (300.)
ESSENTIAL, necessary. (44.)	REPRESENTATIVE, agent. (174.)
	REPRESENTING, exhibiting. (152.)

1. Astrologers professed to look into *futurity*, and prophesy good or evil, from the position of the stars.

512. SU'M-O, I take. SUMP'T-UM, to take.

ASSUMPTION, the act of taking upon one's self. (293.)	PRESUMPTION, arrogance. (99.)
CONSUMPTION, use. (462.)	SUMPTUOUS, expensive. (461.)

513. SU'PER, high. SUPERIOR, higher. SUPRE'M-US, highest.

1. SUPERLATIVE, highest in degree.	SUPERCILIOUS, haughty. (14.)
INSUPERABLE, not to be overcome. (282.)	SUPERIOR, higher in excellence. (48.)
SUPERABUNDANCE, more than enough. (455.)	SUPREMACY, supreme power. (152.)
	SUPREME, highest in power. (149.)

1. As the adjective "perfect" seems to have a *superlative* meaning, the expression, "more perfect," may be *redundant* (549), but it can scarcely be considered ungrammatical, when it is found in the Constitution of the United States.

514. SUR'G-O, I rise. SURREC'T-UM, to rise.

INSURGENTS, those who rise in opposition to the Government. (285.)	INSURRECTION, a rising in rebellion. (285.)
	RESURRECTION, rising again. (489.)

515. TABER'NA, a shed.

TABERNACLE, a temporary habitation. (301.)

516. TA'C-EO, I am silent. TAC'IT-UM, to be silent.

TACIT, implied, but not expressed. (497.) | TACITURN, not free to converse. (143.)

517. TAN'G-O, I touch. TAC'T-UM, to touch.

1. INTACT, uninjured.	CONTIGUITY, contact. (187.)
2. INTANGIBLE, not capable of being touched.	CONTIGUOUS, touching. (497.)
CONTAGION, communication of disease by touch. (106.)	CONTINGENT, accidental. (495.)
	TACT, peculiar aptness. (102.)

1. The Poles fought with desperation, to preserve their little territory *intact*, but, assailed at every *vulnerable* (588) part by such an *adversary* (565), they first became *tributary* (541), and finally were compelled to accept the *ultimatum* (547) of Russia, viz., the total extinguishment of their kingdom.

2. We believe in many things, which are *intangible*, and *invisible* (571); for instance, electricity.

518. TE'G-O, I cover. TEC'T-UM, to cover.

PROTECT, defend. (177.) | PROTECTION, preservation. (5.)

519. TEM'P-US, (TEMPO'R-IS,) time.

1. TEMPORIZE, yield to the current of opinion.	TEMPERAMENT, natural organization. (428.)
CONTEMPORARY, living at the same time. (142.)	TEMPERANCE, moderation. (99.)
EXTEMPORANEOUS, produced at the time. (103.)	TEMPORAL, not everlasting. (458.)
INTEMPERANCE, indulgence in drinking spirituous liquors. (136.)	TEMPORARY, lasting only a time. (334.)
	TENSE, is that attribute of a verb by which it expresses the distinction of time. (215.)

1. "The more you *temporize*, the more *contumacious* (544) and exacting will these rebels become," was the argument of those, who opposed Lord North's Conciliatory Bill.

520. TEN'D-O, I stretch. TEN'S-UM, to stretch.

ATTENDANCE, presence. (300.)	OSTENSIBLE, seeming. (60.)
ATTENTION, application. (207.)	PRETENSION, claim laid. (151.)
EXTENSIVE, wide-spread. (48.)	PORTEND, foretold. (174.) See PORRO.
EXTENT, compass. (103.)	PORTENTOUS, ominous. (68.) See PORRO.
INTENSE, keen. (66.)	SUPERINTENDING, overseeing. (161.)
INTENSITY, vehemence. (499.)	TENDENCY, inclination. (10.)
INTENTION, design. (60.)	
OSTENTATION, ambitious display. (351.)	

521. TE'N-EO, I hold, I keep. TEN'T-UM, to hold, to keep.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <p>1. ABSTINENCE, the refraining from indulgence of appetite.</p> <p>2. CONTINUITY, unbroken connection.</p> <p>CONTINUAL, uninterrupted. (187.)</p> <p>COUNTENANCE, the visage. (149.)</p> <p>DETENTION, confinement. (499.)</p> <p>ENTERTAIN, to receive with hospitality. (185.)</p> <p>IMPERTINENT, intrusive. (40.)</p> <p>PERTINACIOUS, inflexible. (40.)</p> | <p>PERTINACITY, inflexibility. (57.)</p> <p>PERTINENT, applicable. (457.)</p> <p>RETENTIVE, having power to retain. (298.)</p> <p>SUSTENANCE, support. (185.)</p> <p>TENABLE, capable of being maintained. (198.)</p> <p>TENACIOUS, holding fast. (499.)</p> <p>TENDRIL, the clasper of a vine. (199.)</p> <p>TENEMENT, habitation. (199.)</p> <p>TENURE, a holding. (318.)</p> |
|---|---|

1. Much *animadversion* (565) has been cast on Cranmer; but it should be remembered, that, weakened by imprisonment and long *abstinence*, he was unable to *controvert* (565) the statements of those opposed to him.

2. Some truths are perceived by *intuition* (543); but others are only arrived at by an argument, which requires *continuity* of thought.

522. TEN'T-O, I try. TENTA'T-UM, to try.

- |                         |                                |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------|
| ATTEMPT, endeavor. (3.) | TEMPTATION, inducement. (136.) |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------|

523. TEN'U-IS, thin, slender.

- |                                 |                             |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| ATTENUATE, to make thin. (133.) | EXTENUATE, palliate. (174.) |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|

524. TER'G-O, I make clean. TER'S-UM, to make clean.

- |                                   |   |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| TERSE, elegant and concise. (10.) | TERSENESS, elegance and conciseness. (457.) |
|-----------------------------------|---|

525. TER'MIN-US, a bound or limit.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <p>1. CONTERMINOUS, having a common boundary.</p> <p>DETERMINATION, resolution. (207.)</p> <p>DETERMINED, decided. (24.)</p> | <p>EXTERMINATE, to destroy utterly. (82.)</p> <p>INTERMINABLE, endless. (50.)</p> <p>TERMINATE, to come to an end. (65.)</p> |
|--|--|

1. As Canada and the United States are *conterminous*, it is of *vital* (579) importance, that all *virulent* (577) feelings should be allayed.

526 TE'R-O, I rub. TRI'T-UM, to rub.

- |                                |                          |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------|
| DETRIMENT, injury. (456.)      | TRITE, well worn. (457.) |
| DETRIMENTAL, injurious. (425.) |                          |

## 527. TER'R-A, the earth.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. MEDITERRANEAN, the sea between Europe and Africa. | SUBTERRANEAN, under the surface of the earth. (50.) |
| 1. TERRESTRIAL, pertaining to the earth.             | TERRITORY, a district. (9.)                         |

1. The ancients gave the name of *Mediterranean*, because they supposed it to be in the middle of this *terrestrial* habitation.

## 528. TER'R-EO, I fill with fear. TER'RIT-UM, to fill with fear.

- |                            |                                 |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. TERRIFIC, frightful.    | TERRIBLE, fearful. (12.)        |
| DETER, stop by fear. (32.) | TERRIFY, fill with fear. (157.) |

1. The *terrific* explosion, caused by the bursting of a *torpedo* (534), will destroy a large ship.

## 529. TES'T-IS, a witness.

- |                                    |  |
|------------------------------------|--|
| 1. TESTAMENT, a will.              | PROTEST, to make a formal declaration against. (77.)   |
| 1. ATTEST, to certify.             | PROTESTANTS, those who join in a protest. (65.)        |
| 1. TESTATOR, one who makes a will. | TESTIFY, bear witness. (123.)                          |
| CONTESTED, disputed. (244.)        | TESTIMONY, that which is affirmed by a witness. (241.) |
| INTESTATE, without a will. (299.)  |  |

1. It would *invalidate* (555) a will, or *testament*, if there was no witness to *attest* the fact, that the *testator* was of sound mind.

## 530. TEX'T-UM, to weave.

- |                                     |  |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| 1. CONTEXT, connected passages.     | TEXTURE, the manner in which a fabric is woven. (150.) |
| PRETEXT, a pretence. (167.)         |  |
| TEXT, a passage of Scripture. (87.) |  |

1. A gross *perversion* (565) of truth may be made, by taking a text of Scripture without the *context*.

## 531. TIM'-EO, I fear.

- |                                |                                |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| INTIMIDATE, to terrify. (254.) | TIMOROUS, full of fear. (239.) |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|

## 532. TIN'G-O, I dye. TINC'T-UM, to dye.

TINT, slight coloring. (95.)

## 533. TOL'L-O, I lift up.

- |                                 |                             |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| EXTOL, to praise highly. (366.) | TOLERATE, to endure. (239.) |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|



## 534. TOR'P-EO, I am numb or torpid.

TORPEDO, a machine for blowing up ships. (528.) | TORPID, inactive. (129.)

## 535. TOR'T-UM, to twist.

1. TORTUOUS, crooked. | EXTORTION, oppressive exaction.  
 CONTORTIONS, writhings. (135.) | (48.)  
 DISTORT, twist out of shape. | RETORTED, threw back an objec-  
 (506.) | tion. (240.)  
 EXTORT, to wrest from. (98.) | TORMENT, suffering. (308.)

1. The *tortuous* course of some of the rivers of Africa, and the ferocious beasts, which lurk on the *umbrageous* (548) banks, render their navigation both difficult and dangerous.

## 536. TO'T-US, whole; all.

TOTALLY, entirely. (292.)

## 537. TRA'D-O, I deliver. TRAD'IT-UM, to deliver.

TRADITION, that which is trans- | TRAITOR, one who levies war  
 mitted from age to age by oral | against his country, or who  
 communication. (301.) | adheres to its enemies, giving  
 them aid and comfort. (239.)

## 538. TRA'H-O, I draw. TRAC'T-UM, to draw.

ABSTRACT, existing in the mind | DISTRACTION, confusion. (176.)  
 only. (204.) | EXTRACT, to draw out. (111.)  
 ATTRACTED, drawn to. (169.) | PORTRAY, depict. (169.)  
 ATTRACTIVE, engaging. (497.) | TRACTABLE, capable of being  
 BETRAY, to deliver up in breach | easily managed. (115.)  
 of trust. (267.) | TREAT, to use. (192.)  
 DETRACTION, slander. (40.) | TREATY, a league. (9.)

## 539. TRE'M-O, I shake.

TREMENDOUS, terrible. (105.) | TREMULOUS, quivering. (182.)

## 540. TRES, (TRI'A,) three.

1. TRIVIAL, unimportant.

1. During the voyage to Virginia, the most *trivial* remark of John Smith's, was regarded as *intrusive* (542), by his companions.

## 541. TRIB'U-O, I give. TRIBU'T-UM, to give.

ATTRIBUTE, to ascribe. (2.) | RETRIBUTIVE, requiting. (210.)  
 CONTRIBUTE, give in common | TRIBUTARY, contributive. (517.)  
 with others. (204.) | TRIBUTE, a tax paid to secure  
 DISTRIBUTE, to dispense. (222.) | peace. (207.)  
 RETRIBUTION, requital. (491.)

## 542. TRU'D-O, I thrust. TRU'S-UM, to thrust.

- |   |  |  |
|---|--|--|
| 1. INTRUDE, thrust themselves in.         |  | ABSTRUSE, difficult to be comprehended. (201.) |
| INTRUSIVE, entering without right. (540.) |  | ABTRUSENESS, quality of being abstruse. (507.) |
| INTRUSION, entrance without right. (402.) |  | OBTRUDE, thrust in. (485.)                     |

1. Cuckoos *intrude* upon any nest, whose occupants they can venture (559) to attack.

## 543. TU'E-OR, I view, I guard. TUI'T-US, to view, to guard.

- |  |  |                              |
|--|--|------------------------------|
| INTUITION, immediate perception of truth. (521.) |  | TUITION, instruction. (495.) |
|--|--|------------------------------|

## 544. TU'ME-O, I swell.

- |   |  |                              |
|---|--|------------------------------|
| CONTUMACIOUS, obstinate. (519.)         |  | CONTUMELY, insolence. (174.) |
| CONTUMACY, contempt of authority. (53.) |  | TUMID, swollen. (182.)       |
|   |  | TUMULT, a commotion. (485.)  |

## 545. TUN'D-O, I beat, I bruise. TU'S-UM, to beat, to bruise.

CONTUSION, a bruise. (102.)

## 546. TUR'B-A, a crowd, a bustle.

- |   |  |  |
|---|--|--|
| DISTURBANCE, confusion. (152.)            |  | PERTURBATION, agitation of mind. (46.) |
| IMPERTURBABLE, not to be agitated. (123.) |  | TURBULENCE, insubordination. (164.)    |

## 547. UL'TIM-US, last.

- |                           |  |  |
|---------------------------|--|--|
| ULTIMATE, final. (35.)    |  | ULTIMATUM, a final proposition. (517.) |
| ULTERIOR, further. (464.) |  |  |

## 548. UM'BR-A, a shade.

- |                          |  |                           |
|--------------------------|--|---------------------------|
| UMBRAGE, offence. (153.) |  | UMBRAGEOUS, shady. (535.) |
|--------------------------|--|---------------------------|

## 549. UN'D-A, a wave.

- |                             |  |                                    |
|-----------------------------|--|------------------------------------|
| 1. INUNDATE, to overflow.   |  | REDUNDANT, superfluous. (513.)     |
| 1. UNULATE, rise in waves.  |  | UNDULATING, rising in waves. (57.) |
| ABUNDANT, plentiful. (320.) |  |                                    |

1. Though the Nile rises sufficiently to *inundate* the country, yet the waters *undulate* so little, as to be scarcely perceptible.

## 550. UN'GU-O, I anoint. UNC'T-UM, to anoint.

UNCTUOUS, oily. (308.)

551. U'N-US, one.

UNITY, oneness. (352.)	UNIVERSE, the whole system of
UNIVERSAL, comprising the	created things. (10.)
whole. (215.)	UNITE, to join. (283.)

552. U'T-OR, I use. U'S-US, to use.

1. USURP, to seize without right.	USUAL, common. (123.)
DISUSE, cessation of use. (25.)	USUALLY, ordinarily. (152.)
PERUSE, to read. (109.)	UTENSILS, implements. (364.)
USAGE, treatment. (110.)	UTILITY, profitableness. (456.)
USE, employ. (150.)	

1. *Vague* (554) rumors *pervaded* (553) Rome, that Cæsar intended to *usurp* the supreme authority, and proclaim himself Emperor. B. C. 44.

553. VA'D-O, I go. VA'S-UM, to go.

EVADE, to elude. (285.)	INVASION, entrance with hostile
EVASION, an artifice to elude.	intentions. (445.)
(428.)	PERVADED, spread through the
INVADE, to enter as an enemy.	whole extent. (553.)
(83.)	

554. VA'G-US, wandering.

1. VAGARIES, fancies.	VAGABOND, an outcast. (182.)
EXTRAVAGANCE, excess. (48.)	VAGRANT, wandering. (74.)
EXTRAVAGANT, excessive. (201.)	VAGUE, indefinite. (552.)

1. Who can account for the strange *vagaries*, which pass through the brain during sleep?

555. VA'L-EO, I am strong.

1. INVALID, of no legal force.	PREVALENT, current. (145.)
AVAILABLE, capable of being	PREVAIL, succeed. (223.)
used with advantage. (39.)	VALEDICTORY, a farewell address.
CONVALESCENT, recovering	(457.)
health. (143.)	VALIANT, brave. (68.)
INVALIDATE, lessen the force	VALID, of legal force. (3.)
of. (529.)	VALOR, bravery. (68.)
INVALUABLE, inestimable. (143.)	VALUABLE, having worth. (268.)

1. In 1687, while the Assembly was *convened* (559) at Hartford, Andross appeared, intending to seize the Charter, and declare it *invalid*. By an adroit stratagem, they managed to *circumvent* (559) him; and during the period, which *intervened* (559) before the second attempt, the Charter was hid in an oak.

556. VE'H-O, I carry. VEC'T-UM, to carry.

INVEIGH, to rail against. (179.)	INVECTIVE, reproach. (29.)
----------------------------------	----------------------------

557. VEL'L-O, I tear. VUL'S-UM, to tear.

CONVULSION, any violent and irregular motion. (414.)

558. VE'L-O, I cover, I conceal.

1. DEVELOPED, disclosed.	REVELATION, a disclosing of what
ENVELOPED, wrapped. (308.)	

1. After scarlet fever has *developed* itself, some other disease frequently *supervenes* (559).

559. VE'NI-O, I come. VEN'T-UM, to come.

ADVENTURERS, those who undertake bold enterprises. (320.)	EVENTUALLY, in the issue. (351.)
CIRCUMVENT, to deceive by stratagem. (555.)	

CONVENED, assembled. (555.)	INVENTED, devised. (134.)
CONVENTION, assembly. (74.)	

CONVENIENT, commodious. (109.)	PREVENT, to hinder. (242.)
CONVENTIONAL, agreed upon. (457.)	

EVENT, occurrence. (15.)	VENTURE, dare. (542.)

560. VEN'T-US, the wind.

1. VENTILATE, afford free circulation of air.

1. The air of a school-room soon becomes impure. To *obviate* (570) the defect, *ventilate* the room.

561. VER'B-UM, a word.

1. VERBATIM, word for word.	VERBIAGE, superabundance of words. (457.)
PROVERBS, maxims. (473.)	
VERBOSE, full of words. (457.)	

1. Rules and definitions should be studied *verbatim*, lest, by some *inadvertence* (565), an important error should occur.

562. VE'RE-OR, I fear.

REVERE, regard with respect and fear. (38.)	REVERENTIAL, expressing reverence. (103.)
IRREVERENT, wanting in respect. (458.)	

563. VER'G-O, I tend towards.

1. DIVERGE, recede from each other.	1. CONVERGE, tend towards each other.

1. Lines which *diverge* in one direction, must necessarily *converge* in the opposite direction.

564. VER'M-IS, a worm.

1. VERMIN, noxious little animals, insects, &c. (46.)

565. VER'T-O, I turn. VER'S-UM, to turn.

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|--|--|
| <p>1. IRREVERSIBLE, not capable of being revoked.</p> <p>1. ADVERSITY, calamity.</p> <p>1. AVERT, to turn away.</p> <p>2. CONTROVERSY, disputation.</p> <p>2. PERVERSE, obstinately wrong.</p> <p>2. CONVERT, to change from one state to another.</p> <p>3. VERSATILITY, capability of turning to new subjects.</p> <p>ADVERT, to turn the attention to. (4.)</p> <p>ADVERSARY, an enemy. (517.)</p> <p>ADVERTISE, to publish a notice. (3.)</p> <p>ANIMADVERSION, censure. (521.)</p> <p>AVERSION, dislike. (239.)</p> | <p>CONTOVERT, to oppose in argument. (521.)</p> <p>DIVERSIONS, amusements. (417.)</p> <p>DIVERSE, various. (423.)</p> <p>DIVERSITY, difference. (118.)</p> <p>DIVERSIFY, to vary. (495.)</p> <p>INADVERTENCE, heedlessness. (561.)</p> <p>PERVERTED, turned in a wrong direction. (368.)</p> <p>PERVERSION, a wrong interpretation. (530.)</p> <p>REVERSED, changed to an opposite course. (14.)</p> <p>SUBVERT, to destroy. (241.)</p> <p>SUBVERSIVE, tending to overthrow. (207.)</p> <p>TRAVERSE, pass over. (492.)</p> |
|--|--|

1. Haman, supposing the King's decree to be *irreversible*, rejoiced greatly at the *adversity* he had brought upon the Jews. But Esther, hoping to *avert* the calamity, went before the King, after *devout* (586) supplication to God, and obtained a complete *victory* (573) over the wicked Haman.

2. Henry VIII. delighted to engage in *controversy*, but he was so *perverse*, that it was impossible to *convert* him to an opinion, even when it was *obviously* (570) correct.

3. The graphic descriptions in Milton's beautiful epic, exhibit the wonderful *versatility* of his genius.

566. VE'R-US, true.

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|--|---|
| <p>1. VERIFYING, proving to be correct.</p> <p>VERITY, truth. (482.)</p> | <p>VERACITY, truthfulness. (359.)</p> <p>VERITABLE, genuine. (301.)</p> |
|--|---|

1 Kepler *devoted* (586) himself, for years, to the task of *verifying* astronomical calculations.

567. VESTIG'I-UM, a footstep.

- |  |                                 |
|--|---------------------------------|
| <p>INVESTIGATE, to search into. (346.)</p> | <p>VESTIGE, a trace. (323.)</p> |
|--|---------------------------------|

## 568. VES'T-IS, a garment.

INVEST, to surround. (66.)

VESTURE, a robe. (423.)

VESTS, puts in possession of.  
(438.)

## 569. VE'T-US, (VET'ER-IS,) old; ancient.

INVETERATE, fixed by long continuance. (125.)

VETERAN, an old soldier. (464.)

## 570. VI'-A, a way.

DEVIATION, turning aside. (47.)

IMPERVIOUS, impenetrable. (133.)

OBLVIATE, to remove. (560.)

OBVIOUS, evident. (117.)

OBVIOUSLY, evidently. (565.)

## 571. VID'E-O, I see. VI'S-UM, to see.

1. SURVEY, to look over.

1. VISTA, prospect through an avenue.

2. PROVISO, exception provided for.

EVIDENCE, proof. (240.)

EVIDENT, apparent. (143.)

INDIVIDUALS, human beings. (146.)

INVISIBLE, not to be seen. (517.)

PROVIDED, prepared. (5.)

PROVIDENCE, forethought. (470.)

PROVISION, special enactment. (44.)

PRUDENT, wise. (117.)

SUPERVISION, oversight. (470.)

VIEW, appearance. (149.)

VISAGE, the countenance. (428.)

VISIBLE, capable of being seen. (362.)

VISION, sight. (30.)

VISIONARY, given to reverie. (120.)

VISITANTS, visitors. (336.)

VISITOR, one who visits. (322.)

1. To *survey* the Tuilleries, through the long *vista* of trees which line the approach, gives a much better idea of its magnificent proportions, than a nearer inspection.

2. The Constitution makes this *proviso* to the power of amendment: "That no State shall, without its consent, be deprived of its" vote (586) in the Senate.

## 572. VI'GOR, strength, energy.

INVIGORATE, to strengthen. (93.)

VIGOR, energy. (57.)

VIGOROUS, energetic. (346.)

## 573. VIN'C-O, I conquer. VIC'T-UM, to conquer.

CONVINCED, persuaded. (3.)

CONVICTION, belief. (39.)

EVINCE, exhibit. (492.)

INVINCIBLE, unconquerable. (174.)

PROVINCE, a country subject to a foreign power. (14.)

VICTORY, success over an enemy. (565.)

VICTIM, a person sacrificed. (89.)

574. VIN'D-EX, (VIN'DIC-IS,) a defender; an avenger.

REVENGE, to vindicate. (13.)  
VENGEANCE, recompense of evil.  
(89.)

VINDICATE, to defend. (314.)  
VINDICTIVE, revengeful. (413.)

575. VI'N-UM, wine.

1. VINOUS, having the qualities of wine.
2. VINTAGE, the gathering of the crop of grapes.

GRAPE-VINE, a climbing plant.  
(21.)

1. Many articles, besides grapes, have *vinous* qualities; large quantities of wine are made from berries.

2. The time of the *vintage* in France, is a period of great hilarity.

576. VIR, a man.

1. VIRAGO, a bold woman.

1. Xantippe, the wife of Socrates, was a *virago*, noted for her *vulgarity* (587), and *voluble* (584) tongue.

577. VI'R-US, poison.

VIRULENCE, malignancy. (413.) | VIRULENT, malignant. (525.)

578. VI'T-O, I shun, I avoid.

INEVITABLE, unavoidable. (25.) | INEVITABLY, unavoidably. (368.)

579. VI'V-O, I live. VIC'T-UM, to live.

1. VIVIFY, endue with life.  
CONVIVIAL, festive. (157.)  
VICTUALS, food. (402.)  
VITAL, highly important. (525.)

VIVACITY, liveliness. (143.)  
VIVIDLY, in a lively manner.  
(323.)  
VIVID, lively. (147.)

1. How quickly, after a long winter, does the returning sun *vivify* and animate the face of nature.

580. VO'C-O, I call. VOCA'T-UM, to call.

1. VOCIFERATES, cries out loudly.  
ADVOCATE, a pleader. (46.)  
AVOCATION, employment. (117.)  
CONVOCATION, an assembly.  
(14.)  
EQUIVOCAL, ambiguous. (508.)  
INVOCATION, prayer. (389.)  
IRREVOCABLE, not capable of  
being repealed. (46.)

PROVOCATION, cause of resentment. (174.)  
REVOKE, to repeal. (117.)  
VOCABULARY, a dictionary. (231.)  
VOCAL, relating to the voice. (74.)  
VOCATION, business. (268.)  
VOICE, sound uttered by the  
mouth. (30.)

1. Before making a proclamation in court, a crier *vociferates*, three times, "O yes;" meaning "*oyez*," attend.

## 581. VO'L-O, I fly. VOLA'T-UM, to fly.

VOLATILE, fickle. (102.)

| VOLLEY, a flight of shot. (371.)

## 582. VO'L-O, I will, I wish.

1. BENEVOLENCE, desire to do good.

2. MALEVOLENCE, ill-will.

1. VOLUNTARY, without compulsion.

BENEVOLENT, charitable. (251.)

VOLUNTEERS, voluntary soldiers. (22.)

1. The *benevolence* of Regulus, and his *voluntary* return to Carthage, have immortalized him in Roman history.

2. Such was the *malevolence* of Cato, towards Carthage, that every speech on the subject ended with "Carthage must be destroyed."

## 583. VOLUP'T-AS, pleasure.

VOLUPTUOUS, devoted to luxury and pleasure. (102.)

## 584. VOL'V-O, I roll. VOLU'T-UM, to roll.

DEVOLVING, resting upon. (320.)

| REVOLUTION, an entire change in government. (3.)

REVOLVE, roll around. (485.)

REVOLT, to renounce allegiance. (207.)

| VOLUBLE, fluent. (576.)

## 585. VO'R-O, I devour.

CARNIVOROUS, eating flesh. (209.)

DEVOURED, ate up greedily. (149.)

| VORACITY, greediness of appetite. (381.)

## 586. VO'VE-O, I vow. VO'T-UM, to vow.

1. VOTARY, one devoted to some particular object.

| DEVOTEE, one who is dedicated. (255.)

AVOWED, declared openly. (507.)

| DEVOUT, earnest. (565.)

DEVOTED, dedicated. (566.)

| VOTE, suffrage. (571.)

1. Queen Elizabeth, the *votary* of pleasure, was subject to attacks of the deepest melancholy.

## 587. VUL'G-US, the common people.

DIVULGE, to make known. (142.)

VULGAR, common. (57.)

| VULGARISM, vulgarity. (151.)

| VULGARITY, grossness. (576.)

## 588. VUL'N-US, (VUL'NER-IS,) a wound.

1. INVULNERABLE, not capable of being wounded.

| VULNERABLE, capable of being wounded. (517.)

1. The mother of Achilles, in order to render him *invulnerable*, dipped him in the river Styx.



# KEY.

Words, whose analysis is obvious, have been omitted in the Key; thus, *gravitation* is given, but not *gravity*, because all the parts of *gravity* are contained in *gravitation*. If *inopportune* is given, *opportune* is not; if *inflammatory* is given, *inflammation* is not.

Words ending in *fy*, may be derived from *facio*, or from *fy*, to make.

Abbreviate. *Ab, brevis, ate.*  
 Abdicate. *Ab, dicatum.*  
 Aberration. *Ab, erratum, ion.*  
 Ability. *Habeo, ity.*  
 Able. *Habeo, ble.*  
 Ablution. *Ab, lutum, ion.*  
 Abrogated. *Ab, rogatum.*  
 Absent. *Abs, entis.*  
 Absolution. *Ab, solutum, ion.*  
 Abstinence. *Abs, teneo, ence.*  
 Abstract. *Abs, tractum.*  
 Abstruseness. *Abs, trusum, ness.*  
 Abundant. *Ab, unda, ant.*  
 Acceptable. *Ac, captum, able.*  
 Accessory. *Ac, cessum, ory.*  
 Acclamation. *Ac, clamatum, ion.*  
 Acclivity. *Ac, clivus, ity.*  
 Accommodate. *Ac, com, modus, ate.*  
 Accomplice. *Ac, com, plico.*  
 Accomplished. *Ac, com, pleo, ish.*  
 Accurate. *Ac, cura, ate.*  
 Accusations. *Ac, causa, ion.*  
 Acerbity. *Acerbus, ity.*  
 Acidity. *Acidus, ity.*  
 Acidulate. *Acidus, ate.*  
 Acquiesced. *Ac, quies.*  
 Acquire. *Ac, quero.*  
 Acquisition. *Ac, quesitum, ion.*  
 Acid. *Acris, id.*  
 Acrimony. *Acris, mony.*  
 Actual. *Actum, al.*  
 Actuary. *Actum, ary.*  
 Acumen. *Aculus.*  
 Adequate. *Ad, equus, ate.*  
 Adjacent. *Ad, jaceo, ent.*  
 Administer. *Ad, minister.*  
 Administration. *Ad, ministri, ate, ion.*  
 Admirable. *Ad, mirus, able.*  
 Admirably. *Ad, mirus, able, y.*  
 Admiration. *Ad, mirus, ion.*  
 Admonish. *Ad, moneo, ish.*  
 Admonition. *Ad, monitum, ion.*  
 Admonitory. *Ad, monitum, ory.*  
 Adoration. *Ad, oratum, ion.*  
 Adventurers. *Ad, ventum, ure, er.*  
 Adversary. *Ad, versum, ary.*  
 Adversity. *Ad, versum, ity.*  
 Advertise. *Ad, verto, ise.*  
 Advocate. *Ad, vocatum.*  
 Affability. *Af, fari, ble, ity.*  
 Affection. *Af, factum, ion.*  
 Affiliated. *Af, fido, ance.*  
 Affirmation. *Af, firmus, ion.*  
 Affirmative. *Af, firmus, ive.*  
 Affinity. *Af, finis, ity.*  
 Affliction. *Af, flictum, ion.*  
 Affluence. *Af, fluo, ence.*  
 Aggrandize. *Ag, grandis, ize.*  
 Aggravation. *Ag, gravis, ate, ion.*  
 Aggregate. *Ag, gregis, ate.*

Aggressions. *Ag, gressum, ion.*  
 Agriculture. *Agri, cultum, ure.*  
 Alienation. *Alienus, ate, ion.*  
 Aliment. *Alitum, ment.*  
 Allegations. *Al, legatum, ion.*  
 Allegiance. *Al, ligo, ance.*  
 Alleviate. *Al, levo, ate.*  
 Allusions. *Al, lusum, ion.*  
 Altercation. *Alter, ate, ion.*  
 Alternately. *Alternus, ate, ity.*  
 Alternative. *Alternus, ate, ive.*  
 Altitude. *Altus, tude.*  
 Amanuensis. *A, manus.*  
 Ambient. *Amb, itum, ent.*  
 Ambition. *Amb, itum, ion.*  
 Ameliorate. *A, melior, ate.*  
 Amicable. *Amicus, able.*  
 Amity. *Amicus, ity.*  
 Ammunition. *Am, munitum, ion.*  
 Amount. *A, montis.*  
 Amplification. *Amplus, facio, ion.*  
 Amplify. *Amplus, fy.*  
 Amplitude. *Amplus, tude.*  
 Amply. *Amplus, y.*  
 Amputation. *Am, putatum, ion.*  
 Ancestor. *Ante, cessum, or.*  
 Angular. *Angulus, ar.*  
 Animadversion. *Animus, ad, ion.*  
 Animadverted. *Animus, ad, verito.*  
 Animalcule. *Anima, al, cule.*  
 Animation. *Anima, ate, ion.*  
 Animosity. *Animus, ity.*  
 Annexation. *An, nexum, ion.*  
 Annihilation. *An, nihil, ate, ion.*  
 Antecedent. *Ante, cedo, ent.*  
 Antediluvians. *Ante, diluvium, an.*  
 Anticipation. *Anti, capio, ate, ion.*  
 Antiquary. *Antiquus, ary.*  
 Antiquated. *Antiquus, ate.*  
 Antique. *Antiquus.*  
 Anxiety. *Anxi, ty.*  
 Apartment. *A, partis, ment.*  
 Aperture. *Apertum, ure.*  
 Apparatus. *Ap, paratum.*  
 Apparel. *Ap, paro.*  
 Apparent. *Ap, pareo, ent.*  
 Apparitions. *Ap, paritum, ion.*  
 Appendix. *Ap, pendo.*  
 Appetite. *Ap, peto, ite.*  
 Application. *Ap, plicatum, ion.*  
 Applying. *Ap, plico.*  
 Appreciate. *Ap, precium, ate.*  
 Apprised. *Ap, prehensum.*  
 Approach. *Ap, prope.*  
 Approbation. *Ap, probatum, ion.*  
 Appropriate. *Ap, proprius, ate.*  
 Approximate. *Ap, proximus, ate.*  
 Aptitude. *Aptus, tude.*  
 Aquatic. *Aqua, ic.*  
 Aqueduct. *Aqua, ductum.*

Aqueous. *Aqua, ous.*  
 Arable. *Aro, able.*  
 Arbitrary. *Arbiter, ary.*  
 Arbitrator. *Arbiter, ate, or.*  
 Arbor. *Arbor.*  
 Ardent. *Ardeo, ent.*  
 Ardor. *Ardeo.*  
 Argue. *Arguo.*  
 Argumentative. *Arguo, ment, ive.*  
 Armada. *Arma.*  
 Armistice. *Arma, sto, ice.*  
 Armorer. *Arma, or, er.*  
 Armory. *Arma, ory.*  
 Army. *Arma, y.*  
 Arrested. *Ar, re, sto.*  
 Arrogance. *Ar, rogo, ance.*  
 Arson. *Arsum.*  
 Articulation. *Articulus, ate, ion.*  
 Artificer. *Artis, facio, er.*  
 Artist. *Artis, ist.*  
 Asperity. *Asper, ity.*  
 Aspirant. *A, spiro, ant.*  
 Aspirations. *A, spiratum, ion.*  
 Assailants. *As, salio, ant.*  
 Assertor. *As, sertum, or.*  
 Asseveration. *As, severus, ate, ion.*  
 Assiduous. *As, sedeo, ous.*  
 Assimilate. *As, similis, ate.*  
 Association. *As, socius, ate, ion.*  
 Assumption. *As, sumptum, ion.*  
 Astringent. *A, stringo, ent.*  
 Attempt. *At, tento.*  
 Attendance. *At, tendo, ance.*  
 Attention. *At, tensum, ion.*  
 Attenuate. *At, tenuis, ate.*  
 Attractive. *At, tractum, ive.*  
 Auctioneer. *Auctum, ion, eer.*  
 Audible. *Audio, ble.*  
 Auditory. *Audium, ory.*  
 Augment. *Augeo, ment.*  
 Augury. *Augur, y.*  
 Auspicious. *Auspis, ous.*  
 Authority. *Auctum, or, ity.*  
 Auxiliary. *Auxilium, ary.*  
 Available. *A, valeo, able.*  
 Aversion. *A, versum, ion.*  
 Avocation. *A, vocatum, ion.*  
 Avowed. *A, voveo.*  
 Bankrupt. *Ruptum, (banco, a bench.)*  
 Barbarous. *Barbarus, ous.*  
 Beatitude. *Beatus, tude.*  
 Benediction. *Bene, dictum, ion.*  
 Benefaction. *Bene, factum, ion.*  
 Beneficent. *Bene, facio, ent.*  
 Benefit. *Bene, facio.*  
 Benevolent. *Bene, volo, ent.*  
 Benignity. *Bene, ity.*  
 Betray. *Be, traho.*  
 Biennial. *Bini, annus, al.*  
 Biped. *Bini, pedis.*  
 Bounty. *Bonus, ty.*  
 Brevity. *Brevis, ity.*  
 Cadence. *Cado, ence.*  
 Calculate. *Calculus, ate.*  
 Candidate. *Candeo, id, ate.*  
 Candor. *Candeo, or.*  
 Canine. *Canis, ine.*  
 Canticle. *Cantus, cle.*  
 Capacious. *Capio, ous.*  
 Capacitate. *Cupio, ity, ate.*

Capital. *Capitis, al.*  
 Capitation. *Capitis, ate, ion.*  
 Capitulate. *Capitis, ate.*  
 Captious. *Captum, ous.*  
 Capture. *Captum, ure.*  
 Captivate. *Captum, ive, ate.*  
 Carcass. *Caro.*  
 Carnage. *Carnis, age.*  
 Career. *Curro, eer.*  
 Caress. *Carus.*  
 Carnivorous. *Carnis, voro, ous.*  
 Castigation. *Castigo, ate, ion.*  
 Casualty. *Casum, al, ty.*  
 Caution. *Cautio, ion.*  
 Cavi. *Cavilla.*  
 Ceaseless. *Cessum, less.*  
 Celebration. *Celebris, ate, ion.*  
 Celebrity. *Celebris, ity.*  
 Celerity. *Celer, ity.*  
 Celestial. *Cælum, al.*  
 Cellar. *Cella, ar.*  
 Censorious. *Censeo, or, ous.*  
 Censurable. *Censeo, ure, able.*  
 Census. *Censeo.*  
 Centenarian. *Centum, ary, ian.*  
 Centennial. *Centum, annus, al.*  
 Centurion. *Centum, ion.*  
 Century. *Centum, ry.*  
 Certificate. *Certus, facio, ate.*  
 Certify. *Certus, fy.*  
 Cessation. *Cessum, ion.*  
 Chant. *Cantus.*  
 Charnel-house. *Caro.*  
 Cinders. *Cineris, er.*  
 Circuitous. *Circus, itum, ous.*  
 Circulate. *Circus, ate.*  
 Circumjacent. *Circum, jaceo, ent.*  
 Circumlocution. *Circum, locutus, ion.*  
 Circumnavigation. *Circum, navis, ago, ate, ion.*  
 Circumscribed. *Circum, scribo.*  
 Circumstance. *Circum, sto, ance.*  
 Circumvent. *Circum, ventum.*  
 Cite. *Cito.*  
 Citizen. *Civis.*  
 Civic. *Civis, ic.*  
 Civilian. *Civis, ian.*  
 Civilization. *Civis, ize, ion.*  
 Clamorous. *Clamo, or, ous.*  
 Clandestine. *Clandestinus.*  
 Clarion. *Clarus, ion.*  
 Classical. *Classis, ic, al.*  
 Classification. *Classis, facio, ion,*  
 Clemency. *Clemens, y.*  
 Coalesce. *Co, alo.*  
 Coalition. *Co, alitum, ion.*  
 Code. *Codex.*  
 Coercion. *Co, arceo, ion.*  
 Coeval. *Co, evum, al.*  
 Cogent. *Co, ago, ent.*  
 Coincidence. *Co, in, cado, ence.*  
 Coincided. *Co, in, cado.*  
 Collapse. *Col, lapsus.*  
 Collateral. *Col, lateris, al.*  
 Colleague. *Col, lego.*  
 Collect. *Col, lectum.*  
 Colloquy. *Col, loquor, y.*  
 Colloquial. *Col, loquor, al.*  
 Colonies. *Colo, y.*  
 Colonists. *Colo, ist.*

Combine. *Com, bini.*  
 Comfort. *Com, fortis.*  
 Comity. *Comitis, y.*  
 Command. *Com, mando.*  
 Commemorate. *Com, mentor, ate.*  
 Commerce. *Com, mercor.*  
 Commiserated. *Com, miser, ate.*  
 Commissary. *Com, missum, ary.*  
 Commissioners. *Com, missum, ion, er.*  
 Committing. *Com, mitto.*  
 Commodity. *Com, modus, ity.*  
 Common. *Com, munus.*  
 Commotion. *Com, motum, ion.*  
 Communication. *Com, munus, ate, ion.*  
 Communicative. *Com, munus, ate, ive.*  
 Community. *Com, munus, ity.*  
 Compact. *Com, pactus.*  
 Compare. *Com, par.*  
 Compassionate. *Com, passus, ion, ate.*  
 Compatriot. *Com, patris.*  
 Compelled. *Com, pello.*  
 Compendious. *Com, pendo, ous.*  
 Compendium. *Com, pendo.*  
 Compensate. *Com, pensum, ate.*  
 Competent. *Com, peto, ent.*  
 Competition. *Com, petitum, ion.*  
 Compile. *Com, pilo.*  
 Complacence. *Com, placeo, ence.*  
 Complement. *Com, pleo, ment.*  
 Completely. *Com, pletum, ly.*  
 Complexion. *Com, plexum, ion.*  
 Complicated. *Com, plicatum.*  
 Composure. *Com, positum, ure.*  
 Comprehend. *Com, prehend.*  
 Compressible. *Com, pressum, ible.*  
 Comprised. *Com, prchensum.*  
 Compromise. *Com, pro, missum.*  
 Compulsory. *Com, pulsum, ory.*  
 Compunction. *Com, punctum, ion.*  
 Concealment. *Con, celo, ment.*  
 Concede. *Con, cedo.*  
 Conceive. *Con, capio.*  
 Conception. *Con, captum, ion.*  
 Concern. *Con, cerno.*  
 Concert. *Con, certo.*  
 Conciliatory. *Concilium, ate, ory.*  
 Concise. *Con, cesum.*  
 Conclusive. *Con, clusum, ive.*  
 Concoct. *Con, coctum.*  
 Concomitant. *Con, comitis, ant.*  
 Concordance. *Con, cordis, ance.*  
 Concourse. *Con, cursum.*  
 Concussion. *Con, quassum, ion.*  
 Condemn. *Con, damnum.*  
 Condensation. *Con, densus, ate, ion.*  
 Condescend. *Con, de, scando.*  
 Con dign. *Con, dignus.*  
 Condition. *Con, datum, ion.*  
 Condole. *Con, doleo.*  
 Conduct. *Con, ductum.*  
 Conduit. *Con, ductum.*  
 Confederacy. *Con, federis, acy.*  
 Conference. *Con, fero, ence.*  
 Confidential. *Con, fido, ent, al.*  
 Confinement. *Con, finis, ment.*  
 Confirmation. *Con, firmus, ion.*  
 Confiscation. *Con, fiscus, ate, ion.*  
 Conflagration. *Con, flagro, ion.*  
 Conflict. *Con, flictum.*  
 Confluence. *Con, fluo, ence.*

Conformity. *Con, brma, ity.*  
 Confront. *Con, frntis.*  
 Confusion. *Con, fusum, ion.*  
 Congeal. *Con, gelu.*  
 Congenial. *Con, genus, al.*  
 Congregation. *Con, gregis, ate, ion.*  
 Congress. *Con, gressus.*  
 Conjectured. *Con, jactum, ure.*  
 Conjugal. *Con, jungo, al.*  
 Conjunction. *Con, junctum, ure.*  
 Conjured. *Con, juro.*  
 Connection. *Con, necto, ion.*  
 Conquest. *Con, quasilum.*  
 Consanguinity. *Con, sanguinus, ity.*  
 Conscientious. *Con, scientia, ous.*  
 Consciousness. *Con, scio, ous, ness.*  
 Description. *Con, scriptum, ion.*  
 Consecrated. *Con, sacer, ate.*  
 Consecutive. *Con, secutus, ive.*  
 Consent. *Con, sentio.*  
 Consequence. *Con, sequor, ence.*  
 Consolated. *Con, solor.*  
 Consolidate. *Con, solidus, ate.*  
 Consonant. *Con, sonus, ant.*  
 Consort. *Con, sortis.*  
 Conspicuous. *Con, specio, ous.*  
 Conspiracy. *Con, spiro, acy.*  
 Constantly. *Con, sto, ant, ty.*  
 Constellation. *Con, stella, ion.*  
 Consternation. *Con, sterno, ion.*  
 Constitution. *Con, statum, ion.*  
 Construction. *Con, structum, ion.*  
 Construed. *Con, struo.*  
 Consumption. *Con, sumptum, ion.*  
 Contagion. *Con, tango, ion.*  
 Contemporary. *Con, temporis, ary.*  
 Conterminous. *Con, terminus, ous.*  
 Contested. *Con, testis.*  
 Context. *Con, textum.*  
 Contiguity. *Con, tango, ity.*  
 Contingent. *Con, tango, ent.*  
 Continual. *Con, teneo, al.*  
 Continuity. *Con, teneo, ity.*  
 Contortions. *Con, tortum, ion.*  
 Contradictory. *Contra, dictum, ory.*  
 Contribute. *Con, tribulum.*  
 Controversy. *Contro, versum, y.*  
 Contumacious. *Con, tumeo, acy, ous.*  
 Contumely. *Con, tumeo, y.*  
 Contusion. *Con, tusum, ion.*  
 Convalescent. *Con, valeo, escent.*  
 Convenient. *Con, venio, ent.*  
 Conventional. *Con, ventum, ion, al.*  
 Conviction. *Con, victum, ion.*  
 Convivial. *Con, vivo, al.*  
 Convocation. *Con, vocatum, ion.*  
 Convulsion. *Con, vulsum, ion.*  
 Co-operate. *Co, opera, ate.*  
 Cordiality. *Cordis, al, ity.*  
 Cornet. *Cornu, et.*  
 Cornucopiæ. *Cornu, copia.*  
 Coronation. *Corona, ion.*  
 Coroner. *Corona, er.*  
 Coronet. *Corona, et.*  
 Corporation. *Corporis, ate, ion.*  
 Corporeal. *Corporis, al.*  
 Corpulent. *Corpus, ent.*  
 Corpuscule. *Corpus, cle.*  
 Correction. *Cor, rectum, ion.*  
 Correspond. *Cor, re, spondeo.*

Corroborative. *Cor, robur, ate, ive.*  
 Corrupt. *Cor, ruptum.*  
 Council. *Concilium.*  
 Countenance. *Con, teneo, ance.*  
 Counterfeit. *Counter, facio.*  
 Countermand. *Counter, mando.*  
 Courier. *Curro, er.*  
 Creator. *Creatum, or.*  
 Credentials. *Credo, al.*  
 Credible. *Credo, ible.*  
 Credit. *Creditum.*  
 Credulous. *Credo, ous.*  
 Criminal. *Criminis, al.*  
 Crucial. *Crucis, al.*  
 Crude. *Crudus.*  
 Culpable. *Culpa, able.*  
 Cultivate. *Cultum, ate.*  
 Cumulative. *Cumulo, ate, ive.*  
 Curable. *Cura, able.*  
 Curate. *Cura, ate.*  
 Curious. *Cura, ous.*  
 Currency. *Curro, ency.*  
 Cursory. *Cursum, ory.*  
 Custody. *Custodis, y.*  
 Cutaneous. *Cutis, ous.*  
 Debilitated. *De, habeo, ity, ate.*  
 Debtor. *Debitum, or.*  
 Decapitate. *De, capitis, ate.*  
 Decay. *De, cado.*  
 Decease. *De, cessum.*  
 Decency. *Decens, y.*  
 Decennial. *Decem, annus, al.*  
 Decide. *De, cado.*  
 Deciduous. *De, cado, ous.*  
 Decisive. *De, cæsum, ive.*  
 Declamation. *De, clamatum, ion.*  
 Declaration. *De, clarus, ion.*  
 Declivity. *De, clivis, ity.*  
 Decoction. *De, coctum, ion.*  
 Decorate. *Decor, ate.*  
 Decorum. *Decor.*  
 Decree. *De, cretum,*  
 Decrepitude. *De, crepitum, ude.*  
 Dedicate. *De, dicatum.*  
 Defamatory. *De, fama, ory.*  
 Defective. *De, factum, ive.*  
 Defenceless. *De, fensum, less.*  
 Defendant. *De, fendo, ant.*  
 Deference. *De, fero, ence.*  
 Definitive. *De, finis, ite, ive.*  
 Deformity. *De, forma, ity.*  
 Defraud. *De, fraudis.*  
 Degradation. *De, gradior, ion.*  
 Deign. *Dignus.*  
 Deist. *Deus, ist.*  
 Deity. *Deus, ity.*  
 Dejection. *De, jactum, ion.*  
 Delegated. *De, legatum.*  
 Deliberation. *De, libratum, ion.*  
 Delineate. *De, linea, ate.*  
 Delinquent. *De, linquo, ent.*  
 Delusion. *De, lusum, ion.*  
 Demolition. *De, molitus, ion.*  
 Demonstrate. *De, monstratum.*  
 Demoralize. *De, moris, al, ize.*  
 Denomination. *De nomen, ate, ion.*  
 Denounce. *De, nuncio.*  
 Density. *Densus, ity.*  
 Dentist. *Dentis, ist.*  
 Denude. *De, nudus.*

Denunciation. *De, nunciatum, ion.*  
 Deny. *De, nego.*  
 Department. *De, partis, ment.*  
 Depict. *De, pictum.*  
 Deplorable. *De, ploro, able.*  
 Deposition. *De, positum, ion.*  
 Deprecate. *De, precatus.*  
 Depreciated. *De, precium, ate.*  
 Depredator. *De, preda, ate, or.*  
 Deprive. *De, privus.*  
 Deputation. *De, putatum, ion.*  
 Deputy-governor. *De, puto, y, guberno, or.*  
 Derision. *De, risum, ion.*  
 Derived. *De, rivus.*  
 Derogatory. *De, rugatum, ory.*  
 Descant. *De, cantus.*  
 Describes. *De, scribo.*  
 Desecrate. *De, sacer, ate.*  
 Deserters. *De, sertum, er.*  
 Designate. *De, signum, ate.*  
 Desolate. *De, solus, ate.*  
 Desperado. *De, spero.*  
 Despicable. *De, specio, able.*  
 Destitute. *De, statum.*  
 Destructive. *De, struetum, ive.*  
 Desultory. *De, saltum, ory.*  
 Detention. *De, tentum, ion.*  
 Deterioration. *Deterior, ate, ion.*  
 Determination. *De, terminus, ate, ion.*  
 Detraction. *De, tractum, ion.*  
 Detrimental. *De, tritum, ment, al.*  
 Developed. *De, velo.*  
 Deviation. *De, via, ate, ion.*  
 Devolving. *De, volvo.*  
 Devotee. *De, volum, ee.*  
 Devoured. *De, voro.*  
 Devout. *De, volum.*  
 Dexterity. *Dexter, ity.*  
 Dial. *Dies, al.*  
 Dialects. *Dia, (Greek,) lectum.*  
 Diary. *Dies, ary.*  
 Dictatorial. *Dictum, ate, ory, al.*  
 Diction. *Dictum, ion.*  
 Dictionary. *Dictum, ion, ary.*  
 Difficulties. *Dif, facio, ty.*  
 Diffidence. *Dif, fido, ence.*  
 Diffuse. *Dif, fusum.*  
 Digit. *Digitus.*  
 Dignify. *Dignus, fy.*  
 Dignity. *Dignus, ity.*  
 Digressions. *Di, gressus, ion.*  
 Dilapidation. *Di, lapidis, al, ion.*  
 Dilate. *Di, latum.*  
 Dilatory. *Di, latum, ory.*  
 Diligent. *Di, lego, ent.*  
 Dilute. *Di, lutum.*  
 Diminutive. *Di, minutum, ive.*  
 Disarm. *Dis, arma.*  
 Discernment. *Dis, cerno, ment.*  
 Discipline. *Discipulus, ine.*  
 Disclaim. *Dis, clamo.*  
 Disconcert. *Dis, con, certo.*  
 Disconnect. *Dis, con, necto.*  
 Disconsolate. *Dis, con, solatus.*  
 Discourse. *Dis, cursum.*  
 Discrepancy. *Dis, crepo, ancy.*  
 Discretion. *Dis, cretum, ion.*  
 Discrimination. *Dis, cerno, ate, ion.*  
 Discussion. *Dis, quassum, ion.*  
 Disdain. *Dis, dignus.*

- Disgusting. *Dis, gustus.*  
 Dishonor. *Dis, honor.*  
 Disinherit. *Dis, in, hæres.*  
 Dismissed. *Dis, missum.*  
 Disparity. *Dis, par, ity.*  
 Dispassionate. *Dis, passus, ion, ate.*  
 Dispensing. *Dis, pensum.*  
 Disposition. *Dis, positum, ion.*  
 Disproved. *Dis, probo.*  
 Disqualified. *Dis, qualis, fy.*  
 Disrespect. *Dis, re, spectrum.*  
 Disruption. *Dis, ruptum, ion.*  
 Dissemble. *Dis, similis, ble.*  
 Dissemination. *Dis, seminis, ate, ion.*  
 Dissertation. *Dis, sertum, ion.*  
 Dissimulation. *Dis, similis, ate, ion.*  
 Dissolute. *Dis, solutum.*  
 Dissuasive. *Dis, suasum, ive.*  
 Distant. *Di, sto, ant.*  
 Distillery. *Di, stilla, ry.*  
 Disturbance. *Dis, turba, ance.*  
 Disuse. *Dis, usus.*  
 Diurnal. *Dies, al.*  
 Diverge. *Di, vergo.*  
 Diversify. *Di, versum, fy.*  
 Diversity. *Di, versum, ity.*  
 Divination. *Divus, ine, ion.*  
 Divinity. *Divus, ine, ity.*  
 Divulge. *Di, vulgus.*  
 Docility. *Doceo, ile, ity.*  
 Doctor. *Doctum, or.*  
 Document. *Doceo, ment.*  
 Doleful. *Doleo, ful.*  
 Domesticate. *Domus, ic, ate.*  
 Domicile. *Domus, ile.*  
 Domination. *Dominus, ate, ion.*  
 Domineer. *Dominus.*  
 Dominion. *Dominus, ion.*  
 Donation. *Do, ate, ion.*  
 Donor. *Do, or.*  
 Dormitory. *Dormitum, ory.*  
 Dubious. *Dubius, ous.*  
 Ductile. *Ductum, ile.*  
 Duel. *Duo.*  
 Duodecimal. *Duo, decem, al.*  
 Duodecimo. *Duo, decem.*  
 Duplicity. *Duo, plico, ity.*  
 Duration. *Durus, ion.*  
 Edible. *Edo, ible.*  
 Edict. *E, dictum.*  
 Edifice. *Edes, facio.*  
 Educate. *E, duco, ate.*  
 Efface. *Ef, facies.*  
 Effected. *Ef, factum.*  
 Effeminacy. *Ef, femina, acy.*  
 Efficacious. *Ef, facio, ous.*  
 Effigy. *Ef, fingo, y.*  
 Efflorescence. *Ef, floris, escence.*  
 Effulgence. *Ef, fulgeo, ence.*  
 Effusion. *Ef, fusum, ion.*  
 Egotistical. *Ego, ist, ical.*  
 Egregious. *E, gregis, ous.*  
 Ejaculation. *E, jacio, ate, ion.*  
 Eject. *E, jactum.*  
 Elaborate. *E, labor, ate.*  
 Elapsed. *E, lapsus.*  
 Elate. *E, latum.*  
 Election. *E, lectum, ion.*  
 Elevate. *E, levatum.*  
 Eligible. *E, lego, ible.*  
 Elocution. *E, locutus, ion.*  
 Elongate. *E, longus, ate.*  
 Eloquent. *E, loquor, ent.*  
 Elucidate. *E, luceo, id, ate.*  
 Emergency. *E, mergo, ency.*  
 Emigrate. *E, migratum.*  
 Eminent. *E, mineo, ent.*  
 Emissary. *E, missum, ary.*  
 Emollient. *E, mollis, ent.*  
 Emotion. *E, motum, ion.*  
 Emperor. *Impero, or.*  
 Empire. *Impero.*  
 Emulation. *Emulus, ate, ion.*  
 Enacted. *En, actum.*  
 Enchants. *En, cantus.*  
 Encircle. *En, circus.*  
 Encumbrance. *En, cumbo, ance.*  
 Endorse. *En, dorsum.*  
 Endure. *En, durus.*  
 Enjoin. *En, jungo.*  
 Enmity. *En, amo, ity.*  
 Ennoble. *En, notum, ble.*  
 Enormity. *E, norma, ity.*  
 Ensign. *En, signum.*  
 Enterprise. *Enter, prehensum.*  
 Entertain. *Enter, teneo.*  
 Enunciate. *E, nunciatum.*  
 Enveloped. *En, velo.*  
 Equalize. *Equus, al, ize.*  
 Equanimity. *Equus, animus, ity.*  
 Equation. *Equus, ate, ion.*  
 Equestrian. *Eques, ian.*  
 Equilateral. *Equus, lateris, al.*  
 Equilibrium. *Equus, libro.*  
 Equinoctial. *Equus, noctis, al.*  
 Equipage. *Eques, age.*  
 Equity. *Equus, ity.*  
 Equivalent. *Equus, valeo, ent.*  
 Equivocate. *Equus, vocatum.*  
 Eradicates. *E, radices, ate.*  
 Erasure. *E, rasum, ure.*  
 Erratic. *Erratum, ic.*  
 Erroneous. *Erro, ous.*  
 Erudite. *E, rudis, ite.*  
 Eruption. *E, ruptum, ion.*  
 Espouse. *E, sponsum.*  
 Essence. *Esse, ence.*  
 Essential. *Esse, al.*  
 Establish. *E, statum, ble, ish.*  
 Estimable. *Estimo, able.*  
 Estimation. *Estimo, ate, ion.*  
 Evasion. *E, vasum, ion.*  
 Eventually. *E, ventum, al, ly.*  
 Evident. *E, video, ent.*  
 Evince. *E, vinco.*  
 Exact. *Ex, actum.*  
 Example. *Exemplum.*  
 Exasperate. *Ex, asper, ate.*  
 Excavation. *Ex, cavus, ate, ion.*  
 Except. *Ex, captum.*  
 Excessive. *Ex, cessum, ive.*  
 Excision. *Ex, cæsum, ion.*  
 Excitable. *Ex, cito, able.*  
 Excitement. *Ex, cito, ment.*  
 Excrescence. *Ex, cresco, ence.*  
 Excruciating. *Ex, crucis, ate.*  
 Exculpate. *Ex, culpa, ate.*  
 Excursion. *Ex, cursum, ion.*  
 Execute. *Ex, secutus.*  
 Exemplary. *Exemplum, ary.*

Example. *Exemplum*.  
 Exemplification. *Exemplum, facio, ion.*  
 Exemption. *Ex, emptum, ion.*  
 Exert. *Ex, sertum.*  
 Exhalations. *Ex, halo, ion.*  
 Exhaust. *Ex, haustum.*  
 Exhibit. *Ex, habitum.*  
 Exhumed. *Ex, humus.*  
 Exigency. *Ex, ago, ency.*  
 Existence. *Ex, sisto, ence.*  
 Exit. *Ex, itum.*  
 Exonerate. *Ex, oneris, ate.*  
 Exorbitant. *Ex, orbis, ant.*  
 Exordium. *Ex, ordior.*  
 Expand. *Ex, pando.*  
 Expansion. *Ex, pansum, ion.*  
 Expatiate. *Ex, spatium, ate.*  
 Expatriate. *Ex, patris, ate.*  
 Expediency. *Ex, pedis, ency.*  
 Expedition. *Ex, pedis, ite, ion.*  
 Expensive. *Ex, pensum, ive.*  
 Expiatory. *Ex, pium, ory.*  
 Expired. *Ex, spiro.*  
 Explains. *Ex, planus.*  
 Expletive. *Ex, pletum, ive.*  
 Explicit. *Ex, plicatum.*  
 Exploded. *Ex, plaudo.*  
 Explore. *Ex, ploro.*  
 Explosion. *Ex, plausum, ion.*  
 Expostulated. *Ex, postulatum.*  
 Exposure. *Ex, positum, ure.*  
 Expulsion. *Ex, pulsum, ion.*  
 Exquisite. *Ex, questum.*  
 Extant. *Ex, sto, ant.*  
 Extemporaneous. *Ex, temporis, ous.*  
 Extensive. *Ex, tensum, ive.*  
 Extenuate. *Ex, tenuis, ate.*  
 Exterior. *Exterus, or.*  
 Exterminate. *Ex, terminus, ate.*  
 External. *Exterus, al.*  
 Extirpation. *Ex, stirps, ate, ion.*  
 Extol. *Ex, tollo.*  
 Extortion. *Ex, tortum, ion.*  
 Extract. *Ex, tractum.*  
 Extraneous. *Exterus, ous.*  
 Extraordinary. *Eetra, ordinis, ary.*  
 Extravagant. *Eetra, vagus, ant.*  
 Extremity. *Exterus, ity.*  
 Fabricate. *Fabrico, ate.*  
 Face. *Facies.*  
 Facilitate. *Facio, ile, ity, ate.*  
 Facility. *Facio, ile, ity.*  
 Fallacious. *Fallo, acy, ous.*  
 Fallacy. *Fallo, acy.*  
 Familiarize. *Familia, ar, ize.*  
 Famine. *Fames, ine.*  
 Famish. *Fames, ish.*  
 Famous. *Fama, ous.*  
 Fanatic. *Fanum, ic.*  
 Farinaceous. *Farina, aceous.*  
 Fatal. *Fatus, al.*  
 Febrile. *Febris, ile.*  
 Federal. *Federis, al.*  
 Felicitous. *Felicitis, ity, ous.*  
 Feminine. *Femina, ine.*  
 Fender. *Fendo, er.*  
 Fermentation. *Ferveo, ment, ion.*  
 Ferocious. *Fera, ous.*  
 Fervor. *Ferveo, or.*  
 Ferule. *Ferula.*

Festival. *Festum, ive, al.*  
 Festivity. *Festum, ive, ity.*  
 Feverish. *Febris, ish.*  
 Fictitious. *Fictum, ous.*  
 Fidelity. *Fido, ity.*  
 Fierce. *Fera.*  
 Figurative. *Figura, ive.*  
 Filial. *Filius, al.*  
 Finally. *Finis, al, ly.*  
 Finite. *Finis, ity.*  
 Firmament. *Firmus, ment.*  
 Flagrancy. *Flagro, ency.*  
 Flexible. *Flexum, ible.*  
 Floral. *Floris, al.*  
 Floriferous. *Floris, fero, ous.*  
 Flourish. *Floris, ish.*  
 Florid. *Floris, id.*  
 Flowers. *Floris.*  
 Fluctuation. *Fluxum, ate, ion.*  
 Fluency. *Fluo, ency.*  
 Foliage. *Folium, age.*  
 Folio. *Folium.*  
 Formality. *Forma, al, ity.*  
 Fortification. *Fortis, facio, ion.*  
 Fortitude. *Fortis, tude.*  
 Fortress. *Fortis.*  
 Fortuitous. *Fortis, ous.*  
 Fortunate. *Fortis, ate.*  
 Fossils. *Fossa.*  
 Found. *Fundus.*  
 Foundation. *Fundus, ion.*  
 Fracture. *Fractum, ure.*  
 Fragility. *Frango, ile, ity.*  
 Frailty. *Frango, ty.*  
 Fraternity. *Frater, ity.*  
 Fratricide. *Frater, cædo.*  
 Frandulent. *Fraudis, ent.*  
 Frigidity. *Frigus, id, ity.*  
 Frontiers. *Frontis, er.*  
 Frontispiece. *Frontis.*  
 Fruition. *Fruitus, ion.*  
 Fugitive. *Fugitum, ive.*  
 Fulgency. *Fulgo, ence.*  
 Fumigation. *Fumus, ate, ion.*  
 Fundamental. *Fundus, ment, al.*  
 Fusible. *Fusum, ible.*  
 Generalize. *Generis, al, ize.*  
 Generation. *Generis, ate, ion.*  
 Generous. *Generis, ous.*  
 Genial. *Genus, al.*  
 Genius. *Genus.*  
 Gentility. *Genus, ile, ity.*  
 Genuine. *Genus, ine.*  
 Gesticulation. *Gestum, ate, ion.*  
 Gesture. *Gestum, ure.*  
 Gladiatorial. *Gladius, or, al.*  
 Glutton. *Glutio.*  
 Govern. *Gubernio.*  
 Gracious. *Gratus, ous.*  
 Gradation. *Gradior, ion.*  
 Graduate. *Gradior, ate.*  
 Granary. *Granum, ary.*  
 Grandee. *Grandis, ee.*  
 Grandeur. *Grandis.*  
 Granite. *Granum, ile.*  
 Granivorous. *Granum, voro, ous.*  
 Grape-vine. *Vinum.*  
 Grateful. *Gratus, ful.*  
 Gratified. *Gratus, fy.*  
 Gratis. *Gratus.*

Gratitude *Gratus, tude.*  
 Gratuitous. *Gratus, ity, ous.*  
 Gravitation. *Gravis, ity, ate, ion.*  
 Grievous. *Gravis, ous.*  
 Gubernatorial. *Guberno, ate, al.*  
 Habitation. *Habitum, ion.*  
 Habitual. *Habitum, al.*  
 Hereditary. *Heredis, ary.*  
 Hesitate. *Hæsum, ate.*  
 Homicide. *Homo, cædo.*  
 Honesty. *Honor, ty.*  
 Honorary. *Honor, ary.*  
 Horticulture. *Hortus, cultum, ure.*  
 Hospitality. *Hospitis, al, ity.*  
 Hostilities. *Hostis, ile, ity.*  
 Hosts. *Hostis.*  
 Humane. *Homo, an.*  
 Humanity. *Homo, an, ity.*  
 Humanize. *Homo, an, ize.*  
 Humiliation. *Humilis, ate, ion.*  
 Identical. *Idem, ical.*  
 Identify. *Idem, fy.*  
 Identity. *Idem, ity.*  
 Ignited. *Ignis.*  
 Ignominy. *Ig, nomen, y.*  
 Illegal. *Il, legis, al.*  
 Illiberality. *Il, liber, al, ity.*  
 Illiterate. *Il, litera, ate.*  
 Illumination. *Il, luminis, ate, ion.*  
 Imagery. *Imago, ry.*  
 Imaginary. *Imaginis, ary.*  
 Imbued. *Im, bibo.*  
 Immature. *Im, maturus.*  
 Immediately. *Im, medius, ate, ly.*  
 Immigration. *Im, migratum, ion.*  
 Immersion. *Im, mersum, ion.*  
 Memorial. *Im, memor, al.*  
 Immorality. *Im, moris, al, ity.*  
 immortalize. *Im, mortis, al, ize.*  
 Immunities. *Im, munus, ity.*  
 Immured. *Im, murus.*  
 Immutable. *Im, muto, able.*  
 Impaired. *Im, paro.*  
 Impartial. *Im, partis, al.*  
 Impatient. *Im, patior, ent.*  
 Impediment. *Im, pedis, ment.*  
 Impending. *Im, pendo.*  
 Impenetrable. *Im, penetro, able.*  
 Imperative. *Impero, ive.*  
 Imperial. *Impero, al.*  
 Impertinent. *Im, per, teneo, ent.*  
 Imperturbable. *Im, per, turba, able.*  
 Impervious. *Im, per, via, ous.*  
 Impetuous. *Im, pelo, ous.*  
 Impiously. *Im, pius, ous, ty.*  
 Implacable. *Im, placeo, able.*  
 Implanted. *Im, planta.*  
 Implements. *Im, pleo, ment.*  
 Implicate. *Im, plicatum.*  
 Implored. *Im, ploro.*  
 Importunity. *Im, porto, ity.*  
 Imposition. *Im, positum, ion.*  
 Impossible. *Im, possum, ible.*  
 Impotent. *Im, potui, ent.*  
 Impregnable. *Im, prehend, able.*  
 Impression. *Im, pressum, ion.*  
 Improve. *Im, probo.*  
 Impulsive. *Im, pulsus, ive.*  
 Impunity. *Im, punitum, y.*  
 Inadvertence. *Im, ad, verto, ence.*

Inalienable. *In, alienus, able.*  
 Inanition. *Inanis, ity, ion.*  
 Inarable. *In, aro, able.*  
 Inarticulate. *In, articulus, ate.*  
 Inaugurate. *In, augur, ate.*  
 Inauspicious. *In, auspiciis, ous.*  
 Incantation. *In, cantus, ion.*  
 Incarcerate. *In, carcer, ate.*  
 Incarnation. *In, carnis, ate, ion.*  
 Incendiary. *In, candeo, ary.*  
 Incentive. *In, candeo, ive.*  
 Incident. *In, cado, ent.*  
 Incipient. *In, capio, ent.*  
 Incision. *In, cæsum, ion.*  
 Incitement. *In, cito, ment.*  
 Inclement. *In, clementis.*  
 Inclination. *In, clino, ion.*  
 Incoherent. *In, co, hæreo, ent.*  
 Incommoded. *In, com, modus.*  
 Incomprehensible. *In, com, prehensum, ible.*  
 Inconsolable. *In, con, solor, able.*  
 Incorrect. *In, cor, rectum.*  
 Incurable. *In, cor, rego, ible.*  
 Increase. *In, cresco.*  
 Incredulity. *In, credo, ity.*  
 Incumbent. *In, cumbo, ent.*  
 Incursion. *In, cursum, ion.*  
 Incurvate. *In, curvus, ate.*  
 Indecorum. *In, decor.*  
 Indefinite. *In, de, finis, ile.*  
 Indemniify. *In, damnum, fy.*  
 Indenture. *In, dentis, ure.*  
 Index. *Index.*  
 Indication. *In, dicatum, ion.*  
 Indict. *In, dictum.*  
 Indigestion. *In, di, gestum, ion.*  
 Indignant. *In, dignus, ant.*  
 Indispensable. *In, dis, pensum, able.*  
 Indite. *In, dictum.*  
 Individuals. *In, di, video, al.*  
 Indomitable. *In, domitum, able.*  
 Indubitable. *In, dubius, able.*  
 Inebriate. *In, ebrius, ate.*  
 Inestimable. *In, estimo, able.*  
 Inevitably. *In, e, vito, able, ly.*  
 Inexhaustible. *In, ex, haustum, ible.*  
 Inexorable. *In, ex, oro, able.*  
 Infamous. *In, fama, ous.*  
 Infancy. *In, jari, ancy.*  
 Infanticide. *In, fari, ant, cædo.*  
 Inferior. *Inferus, or.*  
 Infernal. *Inferus, al.*  
 Infested. *In, festum.*  
 Infidelity. *In, fido, ity.*  
 Infinite. *In, finis, ile.*  
 Infirmary. *In, firmus, ary.*  
 Inflammation. *In, flamma, ion.*  
 Inflate. *In, flatum.*  
 Inflexible. *In, flexum, ible.*  
 Influential. *In, fluo, ent, al.*  
 Influx. *In, fluxum.*  
 Informality. *In, forma, al, ity.*  
 Information. *In, forma, ion.*  
 Informer. *In, forma, er.*  
 Infraction. *In, fractum, ion.*  
 Infringement. *In, frango, ment.*  
 Ingenious. *In, genus, ous.*  
 Ingenuity. *In, genus, ity.*  
 Ingenuousness. *In, genus, cus, ness.*  
 Ingrate. *In, gratus.*

- Ingratiate. *In, gratus, ate.*  
 Ingratitude. *In, gratus, tude.*  
 Inhabitants. *In, habitum, ant.*  
 Inherent. *In, hæreo, ent.*  
 Inheritance. *In, heres, ance.*  
 Inimical. *In, amicus, al.*  
 Iniquity. *In, equus, ity.*  
 Initiation. *In, itum, ate, ion.*  
 Injurious. *In, juris, ous.*  
 Injustice. *In, jus, ice.*  
 Innocence. *In, noceo, ence.*  
 Innovation. *In, novus, ate, ion.*  
 Innumerable. *In, numerus, able.*  
 Inoculate. *In, oculus, ate.*  
 Inoperative. *In, opera, ate, ive.*  
 Inordinate. *In, ordinis, ate.*  
 Inquires. *In, quero.*  
 Inquisitive. *In, quesitum, ive.*  
 Insanity. *In, sanus, ity.*  
 Insatiable. *In, satis, able.*  
 Inscrutable. *In, scrutator, able.*  
 Insidious. *In, sedeo, ous.*  
 Insignificant. *In, signum, facio, ant.*  
 Insinuation. *In, sinus, ate, ion.*  
 Insipid. *In, sapio, id.*  
 Inspiration. *In, spiratum, ion.*  
 Inspirit. *In, spiro.*  
 Instant. *In, sto, ant.*  
 Instituted. *In, sto.*  
 Instrument. *In, struo, ment.*  
 Insubordination. *In, sub, ordinis, ate, ion.*  
 Insular. *Insula, ar.*  
 Insult. *In, saltum.*  
 Insuperable. *In, super, able.*  
 Insurgents. *In, surgo, ent.*  
 Intangible. *In, tango, ible.*  
 Insurrection. *In, surrectum, ion.*  
 Integrity. *Integer, ity.*  
 Intelligible. *Intel, lego, ible.*  
 Intemperance. *In, temporis, er, ance.*  
 Intensity. *In, tensum, ity.*  
 Intercede. *Inter, cedo.*  
 Intercept. *Inter, captum.*  
 Intercession. *Inter, cessum, ion.*  
 Interdict. *Inter, dictum.*  
 Interests. *Inter, esse.*  
 Interior. *Intra, or.*  
 Terminable. *In, terminus, able.*  
 Intermittent. *Inter, mitto, ent.*  
 Interregnum. *Inter, rego.*  
 Interrogation. *Inter, rogatum, ion.*  
 Interruption. *Inter, ruptum, ion.*  
 Interspersing. *Inter, sparsum.*  
 Interstices. *Inter, sto, ice.*  
 Intervened. *Inter, venio.*  
 Intestate. *In, testis, ate.*  
 Intimation. *Intus, ate, ion.*  
 Intimidate. *In, timeo, id, ate.*  
 Intrinsic. *Intra, ic.*  
 Introductory. *Intro, ductum, ory.*  
 Intrusion. *In, trusum, ion.*  
 Intuition. *In, tuitus, ion.*  
 Inundate. *In, unda, ate.*  
 Invalidate. *In, valeo, id, ate.*  
 Invaluable. *In, valeo, able.*  
 Invasion. *In, vasum, ion.*  
 Invective. *In, vectum, ive.*  
 Inveigh. *In, veho.*  
 Invention. *In, ventum, ion.*  
 Invest. *In, vestis.*  
 Investigate. *In, vestigium, ate.*  
 Inveterate. *In, veteris, ate.*  
 Invigorate. *In, vigor, ate.*  
 Invincible. *In, vinco, ible.*  
 Invisible. *In, visum, ible.*  
 Invocation. *In, vocatum, ion.*  
 Invulnerable. *In, vulneris, able.*  
 Irascible. *Ira, ible.*  
 Irradiates. *Ir, radias, ate.*  
 Irrational. *Ir, ratus, ion, al.*  
 Irrefragable. *Ir, re, frango, able.*  
 Irrelevant. *Ir, re, levo, ant.*  
 Irremediable. *Ir, re, medeor, able.*  
 Irresponsible. *Ir, re, sponsum, ible.*  
 Irreverent. *Ir, re, vereor, ent.*  
 Irreversible. *Ir, re, versum, ible.*  
 Irrevocable. *Ir, re, voco, able.*  
 Irrigate. *Ir, rigatum.*  
 Isolated. *Insula, ate.*  
 Iterate. *Iter, ate.*  
 Itinerant. *Itineris, ant.*  
 Jocularity. *Jocus, ar, ity.*  
 Judiciary. *Judicatum, ory.*  
 Judicious. *Judico, ous.*  
 Judiciary. *Judico, ary.*  
 Junction. *Junctum, ion.*  
 Junior. *Juvenis, or.*  
 Jurisdiction. *Juris, dictum, ion.*  
 Jurisprudence. *Juris, pro, video, enco.*  
 Jury. *Juro, y.*  
 Justice. *Jus, ice.*  
 Juvenile. *Juvenis, ile.*  
 Laborious. *Labor, ous.*  
 Language. *Lingua, age.*  
 Latitude. *Latus, tude.*  
 Laudatory. *Laudis, ory.*  
 Lecture. *Lectum, ure.*  
 Legal. *Legis, al.*  
 Legation. *Legatum, ion.*  
 Legend. *Lego.*  
 Legible. *Lego, ible.*  
 Legislature. *Legis, latum, ure.*  
 Legitimate. *Legis, ate.*  
 Lenity. *Lenis, ity.*  
 Levity. *Levo, ity.*  
 Liberalize. *Liber, al, ize.*  
 Liberty. *Liber, ty.*  
 Library. *Libri, ary.*  
 Lineage. *Linea, age.*  
 Lineament. *Linea, ment.*  
 Linen. *Linum.*  
 Linguist. *Lingua, ist.*  
 Linseed. *Linum.*  
 Literature. *Litera, ure.*  
 Litigation. *Litis, ago, ate, ion.*  
 Locality. *Locus, al, ity.*  
 Locomotion. *Locus, motum, ion.*  
 Longevity. *Longus, evum, ity.*  
 Longitude. *Longus, tude.*  
 Loquacity. *Loquor, ity.*  
 Lucid. *Luceo, id.*  
 Lucrative. *Lucrum, ive.*  
 Ludicrous. *Ludo, ous.*  
 Luminary. *Luminis, ary.*  
 Lunacy. *Luna, acy.*  
 Lunatic. *Luna, ic.*  
 Magisterial. *Magister, al.*  
 Magistracy. *Magister, acy.*  
 Magnanimity. *Magnus, animus, ity.*  
 Magnify. *Magnus, fy.*



Magnitude. *Magnus, tude.*  
 Maintain. *Manus, teneo.*  
 Majority. *Majr, ity.*  
 Maladministration. *Male, ad, ministri, ate, ion.*  
 Malcontent. *Male, con, tentum.*  
 Malediction. *Male, dictum, ion.*  
 Malevolent. *Male, volo, ent.*  
 Malicious. *Male, ice, ous.*  
 Malignity. *Male, ity.*  
 Manacles. *Manus, cle.*  
 Management. *Manus, ago, ment.*  
 Mandate. *Mandatum.*  
 Manœuvre. *Manus, opera.*  
 Manual. *Manus, al.*  
 Manufactory. *Manus, factum, ory.*  
 Manumission. *Manus, missum, ion.*  
 Manuscript. *Manus, scriptum.*  
 Maritime. *Mare.*  
 Matron. *Matris.*  
 Maturity. *Maturus, ity.*  
 Meandering. *Meo.*  
 Mediation. *Medius, ate, ion.*  
 Medical. *Medeor, ical.*  
 Medicinal. *Medeor, ine, al.*  
 Medium. *Medius.*  
 Melioration. *Melior, ate, ion.*  
 Memento. *Memor.*  
 Memorable. *Memor, able.*  
 Memorial. *Memor, al.*  
 Memory. *Memor, y.*  
 Mental. *Mentis, al.*  
 Mercantile. *Mercor, ant, ile.*  
 Mercenary. *Mercor, ary.*  
 Merchandise. *Mercor, ant, ise.*  
 Merchant. *Mercor, ant.*  
 Meridian. *Medius, dies, an.*  
 Migration. *Migratum, ion.*  
 Militant. *Militis, ant.*  
 Militia. *Militis.*  
 Millennium. *Mille, annus.*  
 Ministerial. *Minister, al.*  
 Minority. *Minor, ity.*  
 Minute. *Minutum.*  
 Miraculous. *Mirus, ous.*  
 Miscellaneous. *Misceo, ous.*  
 Miscellany. *Misceo, y.*  
 Misery. *Miser, y.*  
 Misfortune. *Mis, fortis.*  
 Missionary. *Missum, ion, ary.*  
 Missive. *Missum, ive.*  
 Mitigate. *Mitigo, ate.*  
 Moderate. *Modus, ate.*  
 Modesty. *Modus, ty.*  
 Modify. *Modus, fy.*  
 Mollify. *Mollis, fy.*  
 Monster. *Monstro, er.*  
 Monstrous. *Monstro, ous.*  
 Morbidly. *Morbus, id, ly.*  
 Mortification. *Mortis, facio, ion.*  
 Mortify. *Mortis, fy.*  
 Motive. *Motum, ive.*  
 Movables. *Moveo, able.*  
 Movement. *Moveo, ment.*  
 Multiform. *Multus, forma.*  
 Multitude. *Multus, tude.*  
 Mundane. *Mundus.*  
 Municipal. *Munus, capio, al.*  
 Munificence. *Munus, facio, ence.*  
 Muses. *Musa.*

Museum. *Musa.*  
 Musician. *Musa, ic, an.*  
 Mutability. *Mulo, able, ity.*  
 Mutual. *Muta, al.*  
 Nativity. *Natus, ive, ity.*  
 Naturalist. *Natus, ure, al, ist.*  
 Nautical. *Nauta, ical.*  
 Naval. *Navis, al.*  
 Navigation. *Navis, ago, ate, ion.*  
 Nefarious. *Nefarius, ous.*  
 Negatives. *Negatum, ive.*  
 Negligence. *Neg, lego, ence.*  
 Negotiate. *Neg, otium, ate.*  
 Neutralizes. *Neuter, al, ise.*  
 Nobility. *Nomen, ble, ity.*  
 Noble. *Nomen, ble.*  
 Nocturnal. *Noctis, al.*  
 Nominal. *Nomen, al.*  
 Normal. *Norma, al.*  
 Notify. *Nota, fy.*  
 Notorious. *Notum, ous.*  
 Novels. *Novus.*  
 Novice. *Novus.*  
 Nudity. *Nudus, ity.*  
 Nuisance. *Nocco, ance.*  
 Nullify. *Nullus, fy.*  
 Nullity. *Nullus, ity.*  
 Numerical. *Numerus, ical.*  
 Nuptials. *Nuptum, al.*  
 Obduracy. *Ob, durus, acy.*  
 Obituary. *Ob, itum, ary.*  
 Oblation. *Ob, latum, ion.*  
 Obligation. *Ob, ligatum, ion.*  
 Obliterate. *Ob, litera, ate.*  
 Obloquy. *Ob, loquor, y.*  
 Obsequies. *Ob, sequor.*  
 Obsequious. *Ob, sequor, ous.*  
 Observing. *Ob, servo.*  
 Obviate. *Ob, via, ate.*  
 Obviously. *Ob, via, ous, ly.*  
 Occasion. *Oc, casum, ion.*  
 Occupation. *Oc, capio, ion.*  
 Occupied. *Oc, capio.*  
 Occurrence. *Oc, curro, ence.*  
 Ocular. *Oculus, ar.*  
 Odious. *Odi, ous.*  
 Odium. *Odi.*  
 Officiate. *Of, facio, ate.*  
 Olfactory. *Oleo, factum, ory.*  
 Omnipotent. *Omnis, potui, ent.*  
 Omnipresent. *Omnis, pre, entis.*  
 Omniscient. *Omnis, scio, ent.*  
 Onerous. *Oneris, ous.*  
 Operation. *Opera, ate, ion.*  
 Opinion. *Opinor, ion.*  
 Opponent. *Op, pono, ent.*  
 Opportunity. *Op, porto, ity.*  
 Oppression. *Op, pressum, ion.*  
 Option. *Opto, ion.*  
 Oracle. *Oro, cle.*  
 Oratory. *Oratum, ory.*  
 Orbit. *Orbis.*  
 Order. *Ordo, er.*  
 Ordinances. *Ordinis, ance.*  
 Oriental. *Orior, ent, al.*  
 Originally. *Orior, al, ly.*  
 Orisons. *Oro.*  
 Ornament. *Orno, ment.*  
 Ornate. *Ornatum.*  
 Ostensible. *Os, tensum, ible.*

Ostentation. *Os, tensum, ion.*  
 Oval. *Orum, al.*  
 Pacification. *Pacis, facio, ion.*  
 Pacify. *Pacis, fy.*  
 Paganism. *Pagus, an, ism.*  
 Pall. *Pallium.*  
 Palliative. *Pallium, ate, ive.*  
 Paramount. *Para (Greek), montis.*  
 Parapet. *Para, pectus.*  
 Parental. *Pario, ent, al.*  
 Parricide. *Pater, cado.*  
 Participate. *Purtis, capio, ate.*  
 Particle. *Purtis, cle.*  
 Partisan. *Partis, an.*  
 Partition. *Partis, ion.*  
 Passionate. *Passus, ion, ate.*  
 Pastoral. *Pastum, or, al.*  
 Paternal. *Pater, al.*  
 Patience. *Patior, ence.*  
 Patrician. *Patris, ian.*  
 Patrimony. *Patris, mony.*  
 Patronage. *Patris, age.*  
 Pauperism. *Pauper, ism.*  
 Peculate. *Peculatus.*  
 Peculiar. *Peculium, ar.*  
 Pecuniary. *Pecunia, ary.*  
 Peddler. *Pedis, er.*  
 Pedestrian. *Pedis, ian.*  
 Peerage. *Par, age.*  
 Pen. *Penna.*  
 Penalty. *Peniteo, al, ty.*  
 Pendulum. *Pendo.*  
 Penetration. *Penetratum, ion.*  
 Peninsulas. *Pene, insula.*  
 Penitentiary. *Peniteo, ent, ary.*  
 Pension. *Pensum, ion.*  
 People. *Populus.*  
 Perambulate. *Per, ambulatum.*  
 Perceptible. *Per, captum, ible.*  
 Peremptory. *Per, emptum, ory.*  
 Perennial. *Per, annus, al.*  
 Perfect. *Per, factum.*  
 Perfidy. *Per, fido, y.*  
 Performance. *Per, forma, ance.*  
 Perfumery. *Per, fumus, ry.*  
 Perjury. *Per, iuro, y.*  
 Permanent. *Per, maneo, ent.*  
 Permission. *Per, missum, ion.*  
 Peroration. *Per, oratum, ion.*  
 Perquisites. *Per, quesitum.*  
 Persecuted. *Per, seculus.*  
 Perseverance. *Per, severus, ance.*  
 Persistent. *Per, sisto, ent.*  
 Personally. *Persona, al, ly.*  
 Personated. *Persona, ata.*  
 Personify. *Persona, fy.*  
 Perspicuity. *Per, specio, ity.*  
 Pertinacity. *Per, teneo, ity.*  
 Pertinacious. *Per, teneo, aceous.*  
 Perturbation. *Per, turba, ate, ion.*  
 Peruse. *Per, usus.*  
 Pervaded. *Per, vado.*  
 Perversion. *Per, versum, ion.*  
 Pestiferous. (*Pestis, a plague,)* *fero, ous.*  
 Petulant. *Peto, ant.*  
 Picturesque. *Pictum.*  
 Pillage. *Pilo, age.*  
 Placid. *Placeo, id.*  
 Plantain. *Planta.*  
 Plantation. *Planta, ion.*

Plausible. *Plausum, ible.*  
 Pleasure. *Placeo, ure.*  
 Plebeian. *Plebs, ian.*  
 Plenipotentiary. *Plenus, potui, ent, ary.*  
 Plentiful. *Plenus, ful.*  
 Pliant. *Plico, ant.*  
 Plummets. *Plumbum, et.*  
 Plurality. *Plurus, al, ity.*  
 Polished. *Polio, ish.*  
 Politeness. *Polio, ite, ness.*  
 Pomological. *Pomum, logos (Greek), ical.*  
 Poor. *Pauper.*  
 Ponderous. *Ponderis, ous.*  
 Pontiff. (*Pontis, a bridge,)* *facio.*  
 Popular. *Populus, ar.*  
 Population. *Populus, ate, ion.*  
 Populous. *Populus, ous.*  
 Portable. *Porto, able.*  
 Ports. *Porta.*  
 Portals. *Porta, al.*  
 Portend. *Porro, tendo.*  
 Portentous. *Porro, tentum, ous.*  
 Portfolio. *Porto, folium.*  
 Portly. *Porto, ly.*  
 Portmanteau. *Porto, manus.*  
 Portray. *Por, traho.*  
 Position. *Positum, ion.*  
 Possession. *Posse, sessum, ion.*  
 Posterity. *Posterus, ity.*  
 Post-meridian. *Post, medius, dies, an.*  
 Potentate. *Potui, ent, ate.*  
 Precarious. *Precor, ous.*  
 Precaution. *Pre, cautio, ion.*  
 Precedent. *Pre, cedo, ent.*  
 Preceptor. *Pre, captum, or.*  
 Precinct. *Pre, cinctum.*  
 Precious. *Precium, ous.*  
 Precipice. *Pre, caput, ice.*  
 Precipitately. *Pre, capitis, ate, ly.*  
 Precision. *Pre, cæsum, ion.*  
 Preconcerted. *Pre, com, certo.*  
 Precursor. *Pre, cursum, or.*  
 Predatory. *Preda, ory.*  
 Predecessor. *Pre, de, cessum, or.*  
 Predicable. *Pre, dico, able.*  
 Predominate. *Pre, dominus, ate.*  
 Preface. *Pre, fari.*  
 Prefatory. *Pre, fatus, ory.*  
 Preference. *Pre, fero, ence.*  
 Prejudicial. *Pre, judico, al.*  
 Preliminary. *Pre, liminis, ary.*  
 Premature. *Pre, maturus.*  
 Premeditated. *Pre, meditor, ate.*  
 Premonitory. *Pre, monitum, ory.*  
 Preponderates. *Pre, ponderis, ate.*  
 Preposterous. *Pre, posterus, ous.*  
 Prerogative. *Pre, rogatum, ive.*  
 Present. *Pre, entis.*  
 Presentiment. *Pre, sentio, ment.*  
 Preservation. *Pre, servatum, ion.*  
 Preserve. *Pre, servo.*  
 Presidency. *Præ, sedeo, ency.*  
 Pressure. *Pressum, ure.*  
 Presumption. *Pre, sumptum, ion.*  
 Pretension. *Pre, tensum, ion.*  
 Pretext. *Pre, textum.*  
 Prevalent. *Pre, valeo, ent.*  
 Prevent. *Pre, ventum.*  
 Primeval. *Primus, evum, al.*  
 Primroses. *Primus, (rosa, a rose.)*

Prince. *Primus*.  
 Principal. *Primus, capio, al*  
 Principle. *Primus, capio*.  
 Print. *Premo*.  
 Prior. *Primus*.  
 Privacy. *Privus, acy*.  
 Privateer. *Privus, ate, eer*.  
 Privileges. *Privus, legis*.  
 Privily. *Privus, ty*.  
 Prize. *Prehe: sum*.  
 Probable. *Probo, able*.  
 Probation. *Probatum, ion*.  
 Probe. *Probo*.  
 Procedure. *Pro, cedo, ure*.  
 Proclamation. *Pro, clamatum, ion*.  
 Proclivity. *Pro, clivus, ity*.  
 Procrastination. *Pro, cras, ate, ion*.  
 Procurement. *Pro, cura, ment*.  
 Profane. *Pro, fanum*.  
 Professed. *Pro, fessum*.  
 Proffer. *Pro, fero*.  
 Proficiency. *Pro, facio, ency*.  
 Profligate. *Pro, fligo, ate*.  
 Profound. *Pro, fundus*.  
 Profundity. *Pro, fundus, ity*.  
 Profusion. *Pro, fusum, ion*.  
 Progenitor. *Pro, genus, or*.  
 Progress. *Pro, gressus*.  
 Prohibit. *Pro, habeo*.  
 Prominent. *Pro, mineo, ent*.  
 Promiscuous. *Pro, misceo, ous*.  
 Promissory. *Pro, missum, ory*.  
 Promotion. *Pro, motum, ion*.  
 Promotive. *Pro, motum, ive*.  
 Propensity. *Pro, pensum, ity*.  
 Property. *Proprius, ty*.  
 Proposition. *Pro, positum, ion*.  
 Propriety. *Proprius, ty*.  
 Prosecution. *Pro, secutus, ion*.  
 Prosperity. *Pro, spero, ity*.  
 Prostration. *Pro, stratum, ion*.  
 Protection. *Pro, tectum, ion*.  
 Protestants. *Pro, testis, ant*.  
 Prove. *Probo*.  
 Proverbs. *Pro, verbum*.  
 Providence. *Pro, video, ence*.  
 Province. *Pro, vinco*.  
 Provision. *Pro, visum, ion*.  
 Proviso. *Pro, visum*.  
 Provocation. *Pro, vocatum, ion*.  
 Proximity. *Proximus, ity*.  
 Proxy. *Pro, cura, y*.  
 Prudent. *Pro, video, ent*.  
 Publication. *Publico, ion*.  
 Publicity. *Publico, ity*.  
 Puerile. *Puer, ile*.  
 Pugilist. *Pugna, ist*.  
 Pugnacious. *Pugna, aceous*.  
 Pulverization. *Pulveris, ize, ion*.  
 Punctuality. *Punctum, al, ity*.  
 Punctuation. *Punctum, ate, ion*.  
 Puncture. *Punctum, ure*.  
 Pungent. *Pungo, ent*.  
 Punishable. *Punio, ish, able*.  
 Pursued. *Per, sequor*.  
 Pursuit. *Per, sequor*.  
 Quadruped. *Quadra, pedis*.  
 Qualification. *Qualis, facio, ion*.  
 Quality. *Qualis, ity*.  
 Quantity. *Quantus, ity*.

Quarantine. *Quartus, ine*.  
 Quarrelsome. *Queror*.  
 Quart. *Quartus*.  
 Query. *Quero, y*.  
 Question. *Questum, ion*.  
 Quiescence. *Quies, ence*.  
 Quintillion. *Quinque, ion*.  
 Quota. *Quot*.  
 Radiance. *Radius, ance*.  
 Rancorous. *Ranceo, or, ous*.  
 Rapacious. *Rapio, aceous*.  
 Rapidly. *Rapio, id, ty*.  
 Rapine. *Rapio, ine*.  
 Rapture. *Raptum, ure*.  
 Ratification. *Ratus, facio, ion*.  
 Rational. *Ratus, ion, al*.  
 Ravage. *Rapio, age*.  
 Ravings. *Rabies*.  
 Rays. *Radius, y*.  
 Razed. *Rasum*.  
 Realize. *Res, al, ize*.  
 Rebellion. *Re, bellum, ion*.  
 Receive. *Re, capio*.  
 Receptacle. *Re, captum, cle*.  
 Recipe. *Re, capio*.  
 Recipient. *Re, capio, ent*.  
 Recitation. *Re, cito, ion*.  
 Recognized. *Re, cog, nasco, ize*.  
 Recompense. *Re, com, pensum*.  
 Reconnoitering. *Re, con, notum*.  
 Recourse. *Re, cursum*.  
 Recreations. *Re, creatum, ion*.  
 Recrimination. *Re, criminis, ate, ion*.  
 Rectify. *Rectum, fy*.  
 Rectitude. *Rectum, tude*.  
 Recumbent. *Re, cumbo, ent*.  
 Redeem. *Red, emo*.  
 Redemption. *Red, emptum, ion*.  
 Redolent. *Red, oleo, ent*.  
 Redundant. *Red, unda, ant*.  
 Reference. *Re, fero, ence*.  
 Reformation. *Re, forma, ion*.  
 Refractory. *Re, fractum, ory*.  
 Refugee. *Re, fugio, ee*.  
 Refusing. *Re, fusum*.  
 Regal. *Rego, al*.  
 Regent. *Rego, ent*.  
 Regulate. *Rego, ate*.  
 Reign. *Rego*.  
 Reiterate. *Re, iter, ate*.  
 Relapse. *Re, lapsus*.  
 Relation. *Re, latum, ion*.  
 Relevant. *Re, levo, ant*.  
 Relic. *Re, lictum*.  
 Religion. *Re, ligo, ion*.  
 Relinquish. *Re, linquo, ish*.  
 Reluctant. *Re, luctor, ant*.  
 Remain. *Re, maneo*.  
 Remanded. *Re, mando*.  
 Remedial. *Re, medevr, al*.  
 Remedy. *Re, medeor, y*.  
 Remember. *Re, memor*.  
 Remembrance. *Re, memor, ance*.  
 Reminiscence. *Re, memor, ence*.  
 Remnant. *Re, maneo, ant*.  
 Remonstrate. *Re, monstratum*.  
 Remuneration. *Re, muneris, ate, ion*.  
 Render. *Re, do*.  
 Renounced. *Re, nuncio*.  
 Renovated. *Re, novus, ate*.

Reparation. *Re, paratum, ion.*  
 Repetition. *Re, petitum, ion.*  
 Replete. *Re, pletum.*  
 Reprehensible. *Re, prehensum, ible.*  
 Representative. *Re, pre, entis, ive.*  
 Repugnance. *Re, pugna, ance.*  
 Repulsive. *Re, pulsus, ive.*  
 Reputation. *Re, putatum, ion.*  
 Requisite. *Re, quesitum.*  
 Requisition. *Re, quesitum, ion.*  
 Reservoir. *Re, servo.*  
 Resigned. *Re, signum.*  
 Resolved. *Re, solvo.*  
 Resort. *Re, sortis.*  
 Respectable. *Re, spectum, able.*  
 Resplendent. *Re, splendo, ent.*  
 Responsible. *Re, sponsum, ible.*  
 Restitution. *Re, sto, ion.*  
 Restrain. *Re, stringo.*  
 Restrictions. *Re, strictum, ion.*  
 Resurrection. *Re, surrectum, ion.*  
 Resuscitate. *Re, sus, cito, ate.*  
 Retentive. *Re, tentum, ive.*  
 Retorted. *Re, tortum.*  
 Retribution. *Re, tributum, ion.*  
 Retrograde. *Retro, gradior.*  
 Retrospect. *Retro, spectum.*  
 Revelation. *Re, velo, ion.*  
 Revenge. *Re, vindex.*  
 Revenue. *Re, venio.*  
 Reverential. *Re, vereor, ent, al.*  
 Reversed. *Re, versum.*  
 Revolt. *Re, volvo.*  
 Revolution. *Re, volutum, ion.*  
 Ridiculed. *Rideo.*  
 Ridiculous. *Rideo, ous.*  
 Rigid. *Rigeo, id.*  
 Rigorous. *Rigeo, or, ous.*  
 Risible. *Risum, ible.*  
 Rival. *Rivus, al.*  
 River. *Rivus, er.*  
 Rivulet. *Livus, let.*  
 Robust. *Robur.*  
 Rotary. *Rota, ary.*  
 Rotation. *Rota, ate, ion.*  
 Rotundity. *Rota, ity.*  
 Routine. *Rota, ine.*  
 Rudiments. *Rudis, ment.*  
 Rumor. *Rumor.*  
 Rupture. *Ruptum, ure.*  
 Rural. *Ruris, al.*  
 Rusticate. *Rus, ic, ate.*  
 Sacrament. *Sacri, ment.*  
 Sacrifice. *Sacri, facio.*  
 Sacrilege. *Sacri, legis.*  
 Sagacious. *Sagacis, ous.*  
 Sagacity. *Sagacis, ity.*  
 Salary. *Sal, ary.*  
 Saline. *Sal, ine.*  
 Sally. *Sa, io.*  
 Salt. *Sal.*  
 Salubrity. *Salus, ity.*  
 Salutation. *Salutis, ion.*  
 Salutatory. *Salutis, ory.*  
 Sample. *Exemplum.*  
 Sanative. *Sanus, ive.*  
 Sanctimonious. *Sanctus, mony, ous.*  
 Sanction. *Sanctus, ion.*  
 Sanctity. *Sanctus, ity.*  
 Sanctuary. *Sanctus, ary.*

Sanguinary. *Sanguinis, ary.*  
 Sanity. *Sanus, ity.*  
 Sapient. *Sapio, ent.*  
 Satiated. *Satis, ate.*  
 Satiety. *Satis, ty.*  
 Satisfactory. *Satis, factum, ory.*  
 Savory. *Sapio, ory.*  
 Scald. *Caleo.*  
 Scale. *Scala.*  
 Scientific. *Scientia, facio.*  
 Scribbling. *Scribo.*  
 Scriptures. *Scriptum, ure.*  
 Scrutinizes. *Scrutor, ize.*  
 Secession. *Se, cessum, ion.*  
 Seclusion. *Se, clusum, ion.*  
 Secrete. *Se, cretum.*  
 Sections. *Sectum, ion.*  
 Secular. *Seculum, ar.*  
 Security. *Se, cura, ity.*  
 Sedate. *Sedeo, ate.*  
 Sedentary. *Sedeo, ary.*  
 Sediment. *Sedeo, ment.*  
 Sedition. *Sedeo, itum, ion.*  
 Sensitive. *Sensum, ive.*  
 Sentenced. *Sentio, ence.*  
 Sentimental. *Sentio, ment, al.*  
 Septennial. *Septem, annus, al.*  
 Sepulchre. *Sepulchrum.*  
 Sequel. *Sequor.*  
 Surfeited. *Sur, facio.*  
 Series. *Sero.*  
 Serpentine. *Serpo, ent, ine.*  
 Servant. *Servo, ant.*  
 Servitude. *Servo, tude.*  
 Servile. *Servo, ile.*  
 Session. *Sessum, ion.*  
 Severely. *Severus, ly.*  
 Signals. *Signum, al.*  
 Similarity. *Similis, ar, ity.*  
 Simultaneous. *Similis, ous.*  
 Sinecure. *Sine, cura.*  
 Sinister. *Sinister.*  
 Soap. *Sapo.*  
 Sobriety. *Sine, ebrius, ity.*  
 Social. *Socius, al.*  
 Sociable. *Socius, able.*  
 Society. *Socius, ty.*  
 Solace. *Solor.*  
 Solar. *Sol, ar.*  
 Soldierly. *Solidus, er, y.*  
 Solidify. *Solidus, fy.*  
 Soliloquy. *Solus, loquor, y.*  
 Solitary. *Solus, ary.*  
 Soluble. *Solutum, ble.*  
 Solution. *Solutum, ion.*  
 Solvency. *Solvo, ency.*  
 Somnambulist. *Somnus, ambulo, ist.*  
 Sound. *Sonus.*  
 Sparsely. *Sparsum, ly.*  
 Special. *Specio, al.*  
 Species. *Specio.*  
 Specific. *Specio, fy, ic.*  
 Specifies. *Specio, fy.*  
 Specimen. *Specio.*  
 Precious. *Specio, ous.*  
 Spectres. *Spectrum.*  
 Speculated. *Specio, ate.*  
 Spiritual. *Spiratum, al.*  
 Splendid. *Splendo, id.*  
 Squadron. *Quadra.*

Stability. *Sto, able, ity.*  
 Stationary. *Statum, ion, ary.*  
 Stature. *Statum, ure.*  
 Strictures. *Strictum, ure.*  
 Subjected. *Sub, jactum.*  
 Subjugate. *Sub, jungo, ate.*  
 Submarine. *Sub, mare, ine.*  
 Subordinate. *Sub, ordinis, ate.*  
 Subpoena. *Sub, peniteo.*  
 Subsequent. *Sub, sequor, ent.*  
 Subservient. *Sub, servo, ent.*  
 Subsidiary. *Sub, sedeo, ary.*  
 Subsidized. *Sub, sedeo, ize.*  
 Subsistence. *Sub, sisto, ence.*  
 Substantial. *Sub, statum, al.*  
 Substituted. *Sub, statum.*  
 Subterfuge. *Subter, fugio.*  
 Subversive. *Sub, versum, ive.*  
 Succession. *Suc, cessum, ion.*  
 Succor. *Suc, curro.*  
 Succumb. *Suc, cumbo.*  
 Sufficient. *Suf, facio, ent.*  
 Suffrage. *Suf, frango.*  
 Suicidal. *Sui, cædo, al.*  
 Sumptuous. *Sumptum, ous.*  
 Superabundance. *Super, ab, undo, ance.*  
 Superannuated. *Super, annus, ate.*  
 Supercilious. *Super, (cilium, the eyelids), ous.*  
 Superfluity. *Super, fluo, ity.*  
 Superintending. *Super, in, tendo.*  
 Superior. *Superior.*  
 Supernatural. *Super, natus, ure, al.*  
 Supernumeraries. *Super, numerus, ary.*  
 Supersede. *Super, sedeo.*  
 Superstition. *Super, statum, ion.*  
 Superstructure. *Super, structum, ure.*  
 Supervenes. *Super, venio.*  
 Supervision. *Super, visum, ion.*  
 Supplant. *Sup, planta.*  
 Supplement. *Sup, pleo, ment.*  
 Supplying. *Sup, pleo.*  
 Supremacy. *Supremus, acy.*  
 Surmise. *Sur, missum.*  
 Surmount. *Sur, montis.*  
 Surplus. *Sur, plus.*  
 Surprise. *Sur, prehensum.*  
 Surreptitious. *Sur, reptum, ous.*  
 Survey. *Sur, video.*  
 Susceptible. *Sus, captum, ible.*  
 Suspected. *Sus, spectum.*  
 Suspend. *Sus, pendo.*  
 Suspension. *Sus, pensum, ion.*  
 Sustenance. *Sus, teneo, ance.*  
 Tabernacle. *Taberna, cle.*  
 Taciturn. *Tacitum.*  
 Temperament. *Tempus, er, ment.*  
 Temperance. *Tempus, er, ance.*  
 Temporal. *Temporis, al.*  
 Temptation. *Tentatum, ion.*  
 Tenable. *Teneo, able.*  
 Tenacious. *Teneo, aceous.*  
 Tendril. *Teneo.*  
 Tense. *Tempus.*  
 Tenure. *Teneo, ure.*  
 Terminate. *Terminus, ate.*  
 Terraqueous. *Terra, aqua, ous.*  
 Terrible. *Terreo, ible.*  
 Terrific. *Terreo, fy.*  
 Terrify. *Terreo, fy.*

Territory. *Terra, ory.*  
 Terseness. *Tersum, ness.*  
 Testament. *Testis, ment.*  
 Testator. *Testis, ate, or.*  
 Testify. *Testis, fy.*  
 Testimony. *Testis, mony.*  
 Texture. *Textum, ure.*  
 Timorous. *Timeo, ous.*  
 Tint. *Tinctum.*  
 Tolerate. *Tollo, ate.*  
 Torment. *Tortum, ment.*  
 Torpedo. *Torpeo.*  
 Torpid. *Torpeo, id.*  
 Tortuous. *Tortum, ous.*  
 Totally. *Totus, al, ly.*  
 Tractable. *Tractum, able.*  
 Tradition. *Traditum, ion.*  
 Traitor. *Traditum, or.*  
 Transact. *Trans, actum.*  
 Transcend. *Trans, scando.*  
 Transcribe. *Trans, scribo.*  
 Transfiguration. *Trans, figura, ate, ion.*  
 Transformation. *Trans, forma, ion.*  
 Transgression. *Trans, gressus, ion.*  
 Transitory. *Trans, itum, ory.*  
 Translate. *Trans, latum.*  
 Translucent. *Trans, luceo, ent.*  
 Transmarine. *Trans, mare, ine.*  
 Transmigration. *Trans, migratum, ion.*  
 Transmute. *Trans, muto.*  
 Transparent. *Trans, pareo, ent.*  
 Transplanting. *Trans, planta.*  
 Transported. *Trans, porto.*  
 Transposing. *Trans, positum*  
 Traverse. *Trans, versum.*  
 Treaty. *Tractum, y.*  
 Tremendous. *Tremo, ous.*  
 Tremulous. *Tremo, ous.*  
 Tributary. *Tributum, ary.*  
 Trite. *Tritum.*  
 Trivial. *Tria, via, al.*  
 Tuition. *Tuitus, ion.*  
 Tumid. *Tumeo, id.*  
 Tumult. *Tumeo.*  
 Turbulence. *Turba, ence.*  
 Ulterior. *Ultimus, or.*  
 Ultimate. *Ultimus, ate.*  
 Ultimatum. *Ultimus.*  
 Umbrageous. *Umbra, age, ous.*  
 Unanimity. *Unus, animus, ity.*  
 Unctuous. *Unctum, ous.*  
 Undulating. *Unda, ate.*  
 Unexampled. *Un, exemplum.*  
 Uniformity. *Unus, forma, ity.*  
 Uninterrupted. *Un, inter, ruptum.*  
 Unite. *Unus.*  
 Unity. *Unus, ity.*  
 Universal. *Unus, versum, al.*  
 Unjust. *Un, jus.*  
 Unmitigated. *Un, mitigo, ate.*  
 Unprepared. *Un, pre, paro.*  
 Unprincipled. *Un, primus, capic.*  
 Usage. *Usus, age.*  
 Use. *Usus.*  
 Usually. *Usus, al, ly.*  
 Usurp. *Usus.*  
 Unpopular. *Un, populus, ar.*  
 Utensils. *Utor.*  
 Utility. *Utor, ity.*  
 Vagabond. *Vagus.*

Vagary. *Vagus, ary.*  
 Vague. *Vagus.*  
 Valedictory. *Valeo, dictum, ory.*  
 Valiant. *Valeo, ant.*  
 Valid. *Valeo, id.*  
 Valor. *Valeo, or.*  
 Valuable. *Valeo, able.*  
 Vengeance. *Vindex, ance.*  
 Ventilate. *Ventus, ate.*  
 Venture. *Ventum, ure.*  
 Veracity. *Verus, ity.*  
 Verbatim. *Verbum.*  
 Verbiage. *Verbum, age.*  
 Verbose. *Verbum, ose.*  
 Verifying. *Verus, fy.*  
 Veritable. *Verus, able.*  
 Verity. *Verus, ity.*  
 Vermin. *Vermis.*  
 Versatility. *Versum, ile, ity.*  
 Vests. *Vestis.*  
 Vestige. *Vestigium.*  
 Vesture. *Vestis, ure.*  
 Veteran. *Veteris, an.*  
 Vice-President. *Vicis, pre, sedeo, ent.*  
 Victim. *Victum.*  
 Victory. *Victum, ory.*  
 Victuals. *Victum.*  
 View. *Video.*  
 Vigor. *Vigor.*  
 Vigorous. *Vigor, ous.*  
 Vindicate. *Vindictis, ate.*  
 Vindictive. *Vindictis, ive.*

Vinous. *Vinum, ous.*  
 Vintage. *Vinum, age.*  
 Virago. *Vir.*  
 Virtue. *Vir.*  
 Virulence. *Virus, ence.*  
 Visage. *Visum, age.*  
 Visible. *Visum, ible.*  
 Visionary. *Visum, ion, ary.*  
 Visitants. *Visum, ant.*  
 Visitor. *Visum, or.*  
 Vista. *Visum.*  
 Vital. *Victum, al.*  
 Vivacity. *Vivo, ity.*  
 Vividly. *Vivo, id, ly.*  
 Vocabulary. *Voco, ary.*  
 Vocal. *Voco, al.*  
 Vivify. *Vivo, fy.*  
 Vocation. *Vocatum, ion.*  
 Vociferates. *Voco, fero, ate.*  
 Voice. *Voco.*  
 Volatile. *Volatum, ile.*  
 Volley. *Volo, y.*  
 Voluble. *Volutum, ble.*  
 Voluntary. *Volo, ary.*  
 Volunteers. *Volo, eer.*  
 Voluptuous. *Voluptas, ous.*  
 Voracity. *Voro, ity.*  
 Votary. *Votum, ary.*  
 Vote. *Votum.*  
 Vulgarism. *Vulgus, ar, ism.*  
 Vulgarity. *Vulgus, ar, ity.*  
 Vulnerable. *Vulneris, able.*

## PART III.

### WORDS DERIVED FROM THE GREEK.

As many Greek derivatives occur in the sentences under Latin roots, it has been thought best to define and give the root, of the most important of these words. The numbers refer to the sentences in Part II.

#### GREEK ALPHABET.

Letter.	Name.	Power or equivalent.
Α α . .	Alpha . . .	a
Β β β . .	Beta . . .	b
Γ γ . .	Gamma . . .	g
Δ δ . .	Delta . . .	d
Ε ε . .	Epsilon . . .	ě, as in met.
Ζ ζ . .	Zeta . . .	z
Η η . .	Eta . . .	ē as in me.
Θ θ θ . .	Theta . . .	th
Ι ι . .	Iota . . .	i
Κ κ . .	Kappa . . .	k or c
Λ λ . .	Lambda . . .	l
Μ μ . .	Mu . . .	m
Ν ν . .	Nu . . .	n
Ξ ξ . .	Xi . . .	x
Ο ο . .	Omicron . . .	ō as in not.
Π π . .	Pi . . .	p
Ρ ρ . .	Rho . . .	r
Σ σ, final σ	Sigma . . .	s
Τ τ . .	Tau . . .	t
Υ υ . .	Upsilon . . .	u or y
Φ φ . .	Phi . . .	ph
Χ χ . .	Chi . . .	ch
Ψ ψ . .	Psi . . .	ps
Ω ω . .	Omega . . .	ō as in no.

Gamma, *g*, is always hard; as, *g*, in *get*. *Ge*, the earth, is pronounced *ge*, not *je*. Kappa, *c*, or *k*, is always hard, like *k*. Centrum, the centre, is pronounced *kentrum*, not *sentrum*. Chi has the sound of *k*; as, *chole*, pronounced *kō-le*.

Every Greek word has as many syllables as it has vowels or diphthongs.

#### GREEK PREFIXES.

A or AN, want of, not.  
 AMPHI, or AMBI, both.  
 ANA, through, up.  
 ANTI, or ANT, opposite to.  
 APO, or AP, from, away.  
 CATA, or CAT, down.  
 DEMI, half.  
 DIA, or DI, through, asunder.  
 EN, or EN, in, on.  
 EPI, upon.

HEMI, half.  
 HYPER, over, beyond.  
 HYPO, under.  
 META, change, beyond.  
 PARA, or PAR, near to, similar.  
 PERI, round, about.  
 POLY, many.  
 SEMI, half.  
 SYN, SY, } together with.  
 SYL, SYM, }

- ACADEMIC** (*Academ-ia*, a grove near Athens, where Plato taught philosophy), belonging to a college.
- AERONAUT** (*Aer*, the air. *Nauta*, a sailor), one who sails in the air. 358.
- AGONY** (*Agon*, a combat), extreme suffering.
- ALCHEMISTS** (*Chym-os* fluidity), those who believe in an ancient science, which aimed to transmute metals into gold. 142.
- ALPHABET** (*Alpha*, the first letter in the Greek alphabet; *Beta*, the second), the letters of a language arranged in the customary order.
- AMPHIBIOUS** (*Bi-os*, life), capable of living in two elements.
- ANACHRONISM** (*Chron-os*, time), an error in computing time.
- ANALYSIS** (*Lys-is*, a loosing), the resolving of anything into its constituent parts. 460.
- ANARCHY** (*Arche*, the beginning, government), political confusion.
- ANONYMOUS** (*Onym-a*, a name), without a name.
- ANTIPATHY** (*Path-os*, feeling), repugnance. 385.
- APATHY** (*Path-os*, feeling), want of feeling.
- APOCALYPSE** (*Calypt-o*, to conceal), Revelation. 335.
- APOLOGY** (*Log-os*, reason, discourse, science), excuse.
- APOSTLE** (*Stell-o*, to send), one of the twelve disciples of Christ sent forth to preach the gospel.
- ARCHITECT** (*Arche*, the beginning, government. *Tecton*, an artist), one skilled in the art of building. 110.
- ARCHITECTURE** (*Arche*, the beginning, government. *Tecton*, an artist), the art of building.
- ARCTIC** (*Arct-os*, a bear), relating to the North.
- ARISTOCRACY** (*Aristos*, noblest, best. *Cratos*, government), the nobility.
- ASTROLOGY** (*Astr-on*, a star. *Log-os*, wisdom, discourse, science), divination by the stars.
- ASTRONOMICAL** (*Astron*, a star. *Nomos*, a law), relating to astronomy. 566.
- ASTRONOMY**, the science of the heavenly bodies. 350.
- ATHLETIC** (*Athl-os*, combat), vigorous.
- ATOMS** (*Tomos*, a cutting), minute particles. 300.
- AUTOGRAPH** (*Aut-os*, one's self. *Graph-o*, to write), one's own signature.
- AUTOMATON** (*Aut-os*, one's self. *Mat-os*, a moving), a self-moving machine.
- BAPTISM** (*Bapt-o*, to wash, to sprinkle), the act of baptizing.
- BIBLE** (*Bibl-os*, a book), the Old and New Testament. 175.
- BIOGRAPHY** (*Bi-os*, life. *Graph-o*, to write), the history of the life of a person.
- CANON** (*Canon*, a law, a rule), an ecclesiastical law.
- CATHEDRAL** (*Ecl-r-a*, a seat, a base), the principal church in a diocese. 353.
- CHAOS** (*Cha-os*, a confused mass), confusion.
- CHARACTER** (*Character*, a mark; peculiar disposition), the qualities, which distinguish one person from another. 148.
- CHARITY** (*Charis*, *charit-os*, grace, love), benevolence.
- CHEMISTS** (*Chym-os*, fluidity), those who understand chemistry. 176.
- CHOLERIC** (*Chol-e*, bile, anger), irascible.
- CHRISTIANITY** (*Christ-os*, anointed) the religion of Christ.
- CHRISTMAS** (*Christ-os*, anointed), the festival of the birth of Christ. 170.
- CHRONOLOGY** (*Chron-os*, time. *Log-os*, wisdom, discourse, science), the science of dates or eras.
- CHRONOMETER** (*Chron-os*, time. *Metr-um*, a measure), an accurate time-keeper.
- CONCENTRATE** (*Centr-um*, the centre), to bring to a common centre.
- COSMOGONY** (*Cosm-os*, the world. *Genea*, generation, birth), the science of the creation of the world.
- CRITERION** (*Crít-ers*, a judge), a standard of judging.
- CRITIC** (*Crít-es*, a judge), one skilled in judging of literary productions, or works of art.
- DEMACOGUE** (*Dem-os*, the people. *Agog-eus*, a leader), an artful political orator.
- DESPOTISM** (*Despot-es*, a despot), absolute control over others. 327.
- DOXOLOGY** (*Dox-a*, opinion, glory. *Logos*, wisdom, discourse, science), a hymn expressive of praise.
- DRAMATIST** (*Drama*, a play), a writer of plays.
- ECONOMY** (*Eco-eo*, to dwell), saving of waste and unnecessary expense.
- EMPHASIS** (*Phan-o*, to show), special stress of the voice laid upon a word.
- ENCYCLOPEDIA** (*Cycl-us*, a circle. *Pedi-a*, learning), a work in which the various branches of science are discussed. 302.
- EPIC** (*Ep-os*, a narration) an heroic poem. 565.
- EPIGRAM** (*Graph-o*, to write), a short pointed poem.
- EPISCOPAL** (*Scop-eo*, to look), governed by bishops.
- EPISTLE** (*Stell-o*, to send), a letter.
- ETHER** (*Ether*, the sky), a light fluid.
- ETHICS** (*Eth-os*, custom, manners), the science of human duty. 310.



- EULOGY** (*Eu*, well, good. *Log-os*, wisdom, discourse, science), panegyric.
- EVANGELIST** (*Eu*, well, good. *Angel-lo*, to bring tidings), a writer of the history of the life and death of our blessed Lord. 290.
- EXODUS** (*Od-os*, a road or way), the departure of the Israelites from Egypt. 301.
- GENEALOGY** (*Genea*, generation, birth. *Log-os*, wisdom, discourse, science), lineage.
- GENESIS** (*Genea*, generation, birth), origin.
- GEOGRAPHY** (*Ge*, the earth. *Graph-o*, to write), a description of the earth's surface. 268.
- GEOLOGY** (*Ge*, the earth. *Log-os*, wisdom, discourse, science), the science which treats of the structure of the earth. 302.
- GEOMETRY** (*Ge*, the earth. *Metr-on*, a measure), the science of magnitudes. 302.
- GRAPHIC** (*Graph-o*, to write), vividly described. 565.
- GYMNASIUM** (*Gymn-os*, naked), a place for athletic exercises.
- HEMISPHERE** (*Hemi*, *hemis-us*, half. *Sphær-a*, a sphere), half a globe. 269.
- HETEROGENEOUS** (*Heter-os*, another, dissimilar. *Genea*, generation, birth), having unlike qualities. 293.
- HORIZON** (*Hor-os*, a boundary), the place where the earth and sky seem to meet.
- HYDRANT** (*Hydor*, water), a spout at which water may be drawn.
- HYDROPHOBIA** (*Hydor*, water. *Phob-os*, fear, dread), a disease which causes great dread of water.
- LAYMAN** (*La-os*, the people), one of the laity.
- LETHARGY** (*Lethe*, forgetfulness), dulness. 300.
- MECHANICS** (*Mechan-ao*, to contrive, to invent), the science which treats of the action of forces on bodies. 302.
- MECHANISM** (*Mechan-ao*, to contrive, to invent), the construction of a machine. 391.
- MELANCHOLY** (*Melan*, black, dark), dejection. 586.
- MELODIOUS** (*Mel-os*, a song. *Od-e*, an ode), musical.
- MELODY** (*Mel-os*, a song. *Od-e*, an ode), a musical succession of sounds.
- METAMORPHOSE** (*Morph-e*, a form, a figure), to transform.
- METHOD** (*Od-os*, a road or way), arrangement. 309.
- METROPOLIS** (*Meter*, *metr-os*, a mother. *Polis*, a city), the chief city of a State.
- MYSTERIES** (*Myst-es*, hid, secret), a profound secret. 142.
- MYTHOLOGY** (*Myth-os*, a fiction, a fable. *Log-os*, wisdom, discourse, science), the science which treats of myths or fables. 187.
- NAUSEA** (*Nause-a*, sea-sickness, loathing), sickness of the stomach. 152.
- NUCLEUS** (*Nux*, *nuc-is*, a nut), the central or material portion. 124.
- OPTICAL** (*Opt-o*, to see), relating to sight.
- ORTHOGRAPHY** (*Orth-os*, erect, right. *Graph-o*, to write), spelling.
- PARABLE** (*Bole-o*, to throw), an allegorical relation from which a moral is drawn.
- PARAGRAPH** (*Graph-o*, to write), any portion of a writing which relates to a particular point. 476.
- PAROCHIAL** (*Ec-eo*, to dwell), relating to a parish.
- PENTAGON** (*Pent-e*, five. *Gonia*, an angle), a figure having five angles.
- PENTATEUCH** (*Pent-e*, five. *Teuch-os*, a book), the first five books of the Old Testament. 301.
- PERIOD** (*Od-os*, a road, a way), a portion of time. 575.
- PHILADELPHIA** (*Phil-os*, a lover. *Adelph-os*, a brother), the city of brotherly love. 124.
- PHILANTHROPIST** (*Phil-os*, a lover. *Anthrop-os*, a man), love for mankind.
- PHILOSOPHY** (*Phil-os*, a lover. *Soph-ia*, wisdom), the science of general laws. 473.
- POLICE** (*Pol-is*, a city), the body of civil officers organized to preserve order in cities.
- PROBLEM** (*Bole-o*, to throw), something proposed to be done.
- SKEPTICAL** (*Scepto-omat*, to speculate, to doubt), doubting the truth of revelation. 342.
- SYNONYM** (*Onym-a*, a name), a word having the same meaning as another. 329.
- SYMPATHY** (*Path-os*, feeling), fellow-feeling. 338.
- TELEGRAPH** (*Tel-os*, the end, distance. *Graph-o*, to write), a machine for communicating intelligence to distant places. 323.
- TELESCOPE** (*Tel-os*, the end, distance. *Graph-o*, to write), an instrument for viewing distant objects.
- THEATRE** (*Theatr-um*, a theatre), a place for dramatic representation.
- TOPIC** (*Top-os*, a place, a tract of country), a subject of discourse. 301.

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